

Government ban condemned at bar of free world, says Lord Bridge

Spycatcher judge attacks censorship

Lord Bridge, one of the dissenting law lords in the *Spycatcher* case, has condemned Government attempts to ban the book as a first step towards totalitarianism.

In criticism unprecedented for a practising judge, he forecast "condemnation and humiliation" for the Government at the European Court of Human Rights.

Lord Scarman, the former law lord, endorsed the views of Lord Bridge and Lord Oliver, and forecast increased pressure for the adoption of a Bill of Rights.

The Opposition seized on Lord Bridge's comments and said the law lords had now ensured the whole world, except the newspaper-buying British public, would be able to study Mr Wright's revelations.

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Bridge of Harwich, former chairman of the Security Commission, has condemned in the law lords' published judgement the Government's efforts to ban Peter Wright's *Spycatcher* memoirs as a step down the road to "totalitarianism."

His criticism, unprecedented for a practising judge and expressed in the strongest terms, came in the detailed reasons made public yesterday for the lords' decision by 3-2 to uphold the Government's case. Lord Bridge dissented along with Lord Oliver.

Cleveland judge told of crisis

The full extent of the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy was revealed for the first time yesterday (Ian Smith writes).

The judicial inquiry in Middlesbrough heard Mr Christopher Payne, Chief Constable of Cleveland, describe a complete breakdown of professional relationships between police, social services and the two paediatricians who diagnosed 83 cases of abuse in six weeks.

He said that a senior police surgeon was refused access to examine 26 of the alleged victims, seriously hindering police investigations into what they regarded as serious crimes against children.

Appeals by counsel representing the two paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, for the chief constable's evidence to be restricted to non-controversial issues, were rejected by the judge.

The inquiry was also told that Dr Wyatt had to seek police protection from outraged parents who confronted him in a hospital ward and demanded to know why their children had been diagnosed as sexual abuse victims.

The furore only abated after both doctors had been persuaded to reach less hasty diagnostic conclusions and an expert panel had been established to give second opinions. "Open hostility," page 3

He said that a senior police surgeon was refused access to examine 26 of the alleged victims, seriously hindering police investigations into what they regarded as serious crimes against children.

Appeals by counsel representing the two paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, for the chief constable's evidence to be restricted to non-controversial issues, were rejected by the judge.

The furore only abated after both doctors had been persuaded to reach less hasty diagnostic conclusions and an expert panel had been established to give second opinions. "Open hostility," page 3

He said that a senior police surgeon was refused access to examine 26 of the alleged victims, seriously hindering police investigations into what they regarded as serious crimes against children.

Appeals by counsel representing the two paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, for the chief constable's evidence to be restricted to non-controversial issues, were rejected by the judge.

The furore only abated after both doctors had been persuaded to reach less hasty diagnostic conclusions and an expert panel had been established to give second opinions. "Open hostility," page 3

He said that a senior police surgeon was refused access to examine 26 of the alleged victims, seriously hindering police investigations into what they regarded as serious crimes against children.

Appeals by counsel representing the two paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, for the chief constable's evidence to be restricted to non-controversial issues, were rejected by the judge.

He issued a warning that if the Government was determined to maintain its fight to the end, it would face "inevitable condemnation and humiliation" by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

But "long before that", he added, it would have "been condemned at the bar of public opinion in the free world."

Freedom of speech was the first casualty under a totalitarian regime, he added. "The present attempt to insulate the public in this country from information which is freely available elsewhere is a significant step down that very dangerous road."

Lord Bridge, aged 70, called on the Government to think again and to reappraise the whole *Spycatcher* situation in the light of comments by the law lords and other judges.

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

Lord Bridge's remarks

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

Lord Bridge: "Dangerous road to censorship"

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He issued a warning that if the Government was determined to maintain its fight to the end, it would face "inevitable condemnation and humiliation" by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

But "long before that", he added, it would have "been condemned at the bar of public opinion in the free world."

Freedom of speech was the first casualty under a totalitarian regime, he added. "The present attempt to insulate the public in this country from information which is freely available elsewhere is a significant step down that very dangerous road."

Lord Bridge, aged 70, called on the Government to think again and to reappraise the whole *Spycatcher* situation in the light of comments by the law lords and other judges.

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

But they were no less determined to continue on their course of blocking efforts at wider publication of *Spycatcher*.

Lord Bridge's warning that the Government was taking a "significant step" down the very dangerous road to

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

He said he hoped they would bring sufficient "qualities of vision and statesmanship" to recognize that "their wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society can afford to pay."

As more and more copies entered the country, the ban would seem "more and more ridiculous".

The law lords' reasons for their ruling came as judges in the Court of Appeal in New South Wales in the Government's appeal there. The reasons were expected in September, but Lord Bridge said that the urgency of informing the public of the reasons on which they had reached their conclusions was such that longer delay was unacceptable.

Lord Templeman, giving his reasons for keeping the ban, said that publication of *Spycatcher* would cause "grievous harm" to current members of the security services, who would be "harassed with accusations to which they cannot respond; and would 'deal a blow' to the morale of the service."

"Our friends will be dismayed and our enemies will rejoice at the failure of the British to protect the security service from calumny reported in the British press."

There was a great deal of difference, he added, between the power of the press through mass circulation and the power of Mr Wright confined to the export to Britain of a few copies of the book.

If the injunctions were discharged, it would mean that any disgruntled public servant or holder of secret or confidential information on the security service could achieve mass circulation by prior publication abroad.

The bans were not being imposed by the Government, he said. They were and are being imposed by "independent and impartial judges" because despite the importance of freedom of expression, they considered it necessary in the national interest to prevent the security service being harmed.

No public ministerial statements have been made about the talks because Britain nei-

ther wants to be seen as the ringmaster of an effort to internationalize further the defence of the Gulf sea lanes nor to give the impression it is acting as Washington's agent.

The United States has repeatedly urged all its European allies to send minesweepers - a request that Britain initially refused.

London continued to insist yesterday that its change of heart, decided at a Downing Street meeting on Tuesday, was purely a response to the discovery of mines in areas covered by the Armilla Patrol, Britain's Gulf taskforce. But the Government is not leaving any room for doubt that it is anxious for other nations to become involved.

Bilateral talks are being held with Belgium, The Netherlands and Italy, which all have minesweepers. West Germany is also understood to have been approached.

Bonn's reply was the same as that to Washington: it is obliged by international treaty to commit its forces to NATO. As NATO does not operate in the Gulf, it cannot comply. Official sources indicate this is seen as an excuse.

LONDON: Iranian naval units will start mine-sweeping manoeuvres in international waters tomorrow, the IRNA news agency reported yesterday (Reuters reports).

He hoped that the Government would take note.

Yesterday Mr Richard Holme, chairman of the all-party Rights Campaign which supports a Bill of Rights, said that the "strongly-expressed words of Lord Bridge underline the case for a Bill of Rights incorporating the Convention into our law."

The CBI is concerned at the decreasing number of MPs with business experience.

The guide says that few individuals these days dabble in politics. "The prior training for politics is increasingly on-the-job training as a politician", and as a result it is increasingly unlikely that MPs will have had direct experience of business before entering the Commons.

The average backbench MP works 62.3 hours a week and does not like his time wasted. The CBI therefore urges members to become involved in urging legislation at the right time - when proposals are outlined in a Green Paper or consultation document, not when Parliament is just about to vote on a Bill.

The guide does however offer some encouragement to the hungrier Parliamentarians. Pointing out that MPs, even after their increase next January, will still earn only £22,548 a year, rather less than the average company director, the guide says: "If your visit to the House of Commons does involve entertaining because of its timing, it does no harm to offer to pay. This is not bribery and corruption."

The guide advises CBI members to make use of Select Committees, whose reports receive wide media coverage even though no more than three per cent of them are debated in the Commons.

The rise of the career politician means more assertive and more hard working MPs, but it can also mean



As the reasons for the law lords' ban became public, Mrs Maureen Ridley prepares to display copies of *Spycatcher* on the shelves of the Middlesbrough library yesterday.

UK appeal to Europe for Gulf mine help

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is talking to four of its European Nato allies with a view to their sending minesweepers to the Gulf. Other nations are being discreetly encouraged to contribute in other ways.

Letters sent by Mrs Thatcher last week to heads of government have been followed up with bilateral exchanges through diplomatic channels. Official sources said yesterday that Britain was looking for any military or moral assistance it could get following the UK decision to despatch four minesweepers.

No public ministerial statements have been made about the talks because Britain nei-

ther wants to be seen as the ringmaster of an effort to internationalize further the defence of the Gulf sea lanes nor to give the impression it is acting as Washington's agent.

The United States has repeatedly urged all its European allies to send minesweepers - a request that Britain initially refused.

London continued to insist yesterday that its change of heart, decided at a Downing Street meeting on Tuesday, was purely a response to the discovery of mines in areas covered by the Armilla Patrol, Britain's Gulf taskforce. But the Government is not leaving any room for doubt that it is anxious for other nations to become involved.

Bilateral talks are being held with Belgium, The Netherlands and Italy, which all have minesweepers. West Germany is also understood to have been approached.

Bonn's reply was the same as that to Washington: it is obliged by international treaty to commit its forces to NATO. As NATO does not operate in the Gulf, it cannot comply. Official sources indicate this is seen as an excuse.

LONDON: Iranian naval units will start mine-sweeping manoeuvres in international waters tomorrow, the IRNA news agency reported yesterday (Reuters reports).

He hoped that the Government would take note.

Yesterday Mr Richard Holme, chairman of the all-party Rights Campaign which supports a Bill of Rights, said that the "strongly-expressed words of Lord Bridge underline the case for a Bill of Rights incorporating the Convention into our law."

The CBI is concerned at the decreasing number of MPs with business experience.

The guide says that few individuals these days dabble in politics. "The prior training for politics is increasingly on-the-job training as a politician", and as a result it is increasingly unlikely that MPs will have had direct experience of business before entering the Commons.

The average backbench MP works 62.3 hours a week and does not like his time wasted. The CBI therefore urges members to become involved in urging legislation at the right time - when proposals are outlined in a Green Paper or consultation document, not when Parliament is just about to vote on a Bill.

The guide does however offer some encouragement to the hungrier Parliamentarians. Pointing out that MPs, even after their increase next January, will still earn only £22,548 a year, rather less than the average company director, the guide says: "If your visit to the House of Commons does involve entertaining because of its timing, it does no harm to offer to pay. This is not bribery and corruption."

The guide advises CBI members to make use of Select Committees, whose reports receive wide media coverage even though no more than three per cent of them are debated in the Commons.

The rise of the career politician means more assertive and more hard working MPs, but it can also mean

Jobless trend dips as output rises

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The underlying level of unemployment fell sharply again last month while manufacturing output continued to rise. But yesterday the Bank of England gave a warning that the encouraging prospects for the economy made it even more important to contain inflation.

Total unemployment rose last month by 1,128 to 2,706,453, but excluding the seasonal influx of school leavers, the underlying level fell by 47,600 to 2,658,853 seasonally adjusted. This was the 13th successive monthly fall and one of the biggest in recent months.

The jobless totals fell in every region, dropping fastest in the North. Vacancies rose, overtime increased and short-time working was at its lowest level since statistics were first collected.

The Department of Employment said the fall in unemployment was mainly because of the present economic buoyancy. June figures released by the Central Statistical Office showed manufacturing output still growing at about 4½ per cent a year.

Bid likely for Conran empire

By Cliff Feltham

A takeover bid looked to be on the way last night for Sir Terence Conran's Storehouse empire which includes Mothercare, Habitat and British Home Stores.

This followed a statement from the property group Mountleigh that it was considering launching a bid, although it made it clear its plans were at an early stage.

Other potential bidders thought to be interested in Storehouse are Burton Group, Sears and Woolworth.

There was speculation that Mountleigh made its statement under pressure from the City Takeover Panel and the Stock Exchange, which have been concerned at the activity in Storehouse shares. Yesterday the shares soared 22p to 364p - having risen from a low of 269p earlier this year - valuing the business at about £1.47 billion.

It suggests that employees who become Parliamentary candidates should be allowed 18 days a year to prepare for general elections and says: "Where possible a guarantee of re-employment should be offered or, at least, an official assurance that the employer would do his best to re-employ a former employee who loses or resigns a parliamentary seat."

Companies should make it known to employees that they accept parliamentary ambitions as a good thing, not a "black mark" that will hinder promotion or put their jobs at risk.

It suggests that employees who become Parliamentary candidates should be allowed 18 days a year to prepare for general elections and says: "Where possible a guarantee of re-employment should be offered or, at least, an official assurance that the employer would do his best to re-employ a former employee who loses or resigns a parliamentary seat."

Companies should make it known to employees that they accept parliamentary ambitions as a good thing, not a "black mark" that will hinder promotion or put their jobs at risk.

It suggests that employees who become Parliamentary candidates should be allowed 18 days a year to prepare for general elections and says: "Where possible a guarantee of re-employment should be offered or, at least, an official assurance that the employer would do his best to re-employ a former employee who loses or resigns a parliamentary seat."

Companies should make it known to employees that they accept parliamentary ambitions as a good thing, not a "black mark" that will hinder promotion or put their jobs at risk.

It suggests that employees who become Parliamentary candidates should be allowed 18 days a year to prepare for general elections and says: "Where possible a guarantee of re-employment should be offered or, at least, an official assurance that the employer would do his best to re-employ a former employee who loses or resigns a parliamentary seat."

Phone call charges frozen

By Joe Joseph

British Telecom yesterday froze for at least a year the cost of making a local or national call, or using a payphone, though it denied the move was prompted by the recent shower of consumer criticism of BT's quality of service.

But from November, it will cost up to £10 more to connect an exchange line and the cost of taking over an existing line will rise by £1, to £16. Charges for telephone equipment rental and some international calls will also go up then.

Under the terms of its licence, BT, which last changed its prices in November, could have raised charges for local and national calls and line rents by an average of 1.2 per cent.

Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman, said the decision to hold the main charges steady

reflected the company's financial strength - profits topped £2 billion last year - low levels of inflation and growing demand for BT's services. He said the move would cost BT £58 million in a full year.

Professor Bryan Carsberg, director-general of Ofcom, the telecommunications industry watchdog, said: "This decision brings the average fall in the prices of the main telephone services to about 13 per cent in purchasing power terms since privatisation."

Professor Carsberg, who is considering whether to financially penalize BT for failing to provide new exchange lines on time or for delaying over fault repairs, added: "New technology is reducing the costs of providing services and it is right that customers should enjoy a good share of the benefits."

Mr Mark Elwes, a director of the Telecom Users Association, a consumer pressure group, welcomed the decision to freeze domestic prices but challenged the need to increase international rates.

Continued on page 20, col 5

Details, page 21

Mr Michael Meacher, the Opposition spokesman on employment, seized on the increase of 1,100 in the unadjusted figures to claim that the rise in interest rates would soon reverse the fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment over the past year (Robin Oakley writes).

But Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, said the 47,000 fall in the seasonally-adjusted monthly figures to 2,658,853 was one of the biggest falls ever recorded in a single month.

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

Details, page 21

IN PART 2

Royal Insurance, which raised profits by 81 per cent to £158.1 million, is raising the interim dividend by 57 per cent and making payment six weeks earlier than usual. Page 21

Barclays Bank were confirmed as the new sponsors of the Football League yesterday, with a three-year deal worth nearly £5 million. Page 34

Leading article, page 11

There is £8,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount, because there was no winner yesterday. Page 25.

Portfolio list, page 25.

INDEX

Home News 23.5
Overseas 8.9
Business 21-27
Sport 30-34
Archaeology 12
Arts 18
Births, deaths, marriages 12
Bridge 12
City Diary 23
Court 12
Crosswords 14,20
Diary 10
Entertainment 18
Features 10,14,17
Information 16
Law Report 11
Leading articles 11
Letters 29
Motoring 12
Obituary 13
Science 13
TV & Radio 12
Universities 19
Weather 20

The King Size from Dunhill



The style and quality of the fine gold lettering on each Dunhill King Size cigarette demonstrates the care which goes into its making. It is the same care in tobacco selection and blending which creates the classic Dunhill taste.

Blended to your taste

LOW TO MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government

Warning: SMOKING CAN CAUSE FATAL DISEASES

</

TV violence down with BBC ahead in purge says survey

By Howard Foster

Violence on television has shown a steady decrease in recent years, with the BBC leading ITV in the move to "clean up" the screens, a university survey said yesterday.

Although commissioned by the BBC, the Aston University communication research group produced its report independently and its findings fly in the face of the conventional wisdom that television shows more violence now than it did 10 years ago.

The group watched four weeks of output on all four channels between May and September of last year to make the first highly-detailed analysis of graded violence on all

types of programme since the early 1970s.

In that time, the number of violent acts shown each hour on television has come down from 2.30 in 1971 to 2.07 in 1986.

Thirty per cent of the 2,078 programmes analysed in the latest study depicted violence of some kind, but the Aston team graded this from a mere push to extreme violence and much supposed violence could fall into the former category.

Overall, programmes shown in 1986 which were made in the 1960s had 4.5 violent acts an hour. Those made in the 1970s ran at 3.3 acts an hour and programmes

made in the 1980s had only 2.3 acts an hour.

The violence was found to be more prevalent on ITV, with viewers seeing 2.1 violent acts an hour, compared with 1.4 for BBC 1 and BBC 2 and 1.3 for Channel 4.

The violence lasted an average of 25 seconds per act and, the report discloses, if a viewer watches four hours of television a day he or she will be likely to observe 6.72 violent acts.

Dr Guy Cumberbatch, who headed the survey team, emphasized at a press conference yesterday that most television violence is sanitized and a tiny proportion of it could be regarded as "horrific".

American programmes are found to be more than three times as violent as British ones, with a frequency of 3.6 violent acts an hour compared with 1.1. In all, 31 per cent of the violence on British screens is accounted for by US imports.

The survey finds that American feature films are notably violent and contained an average of six violent acts a film compared with three for British-originated films.

Feature films accounted for 41 per cent of all violent acts. Under the "adventure" category of programme, the showing of two James Bond films and their accompanying violence during the survey boosted the violence to an unprecedented nine acts an hour.

The most violent programme categories were to be spy, fantasy, cartoon, war, detective, crime and thriller. The study did find that older crime/thriller series such as *The Sweeney* were more violent than a more modern counterpart such as the BBC's *Juliet Bravo*.

Channel 4's soap opera, *Brookside*, is taken to task by Dr Cumberbatch for containing some scenes described as disgusting to watch, involving violence against women.

Almost a third of television news programmes contained some violence, with half of this coming from coverage of riots or civil strife. Children's television was found, with the exception of cartoons, to contain little violence. Again, American cartoons such as *He-Man* and *She-Ra* are found to have twice as much violence in them as their British counterparts.

The survey found that there was a difference between violence shown before and after 9pm, the "watershed" in which children are expected to leave the viewing audience.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE		TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
(Violent acts per hour in various programme types)		(Cases of violent actions in most common types)	
Spy	9.1	Rush/rip etc	634
Fantasy	7.7	Violent death	461
Cartoon	6.9	Shooting	427
Avant garde	4.4	Punch	406
War	5.4	Hit (with object)	321
Detective	5.3	Death	303
Crime	4.7	Throwing	180
Thriller	4.7	Violent attempts	128
Sci-Fi	4.6	Wounding	123
Western	4.6	Murder	114
Police	3.6	Property damage	102
All comedy	3.6		

Grade concerned over some American shows

During yesterday's press conference to publicize the survey, Mr Michael Grade, BBC TV's director of programmes, expressed concern about the content of some American shows. He said that the BBC had refused to screen four episodes of the current series of *Miami Vice* and that several cuts had been made in other, screened episodes.

He was happy to learn that the next series of the show would be much lighter.

The BBC had rejected one American series, *Crime Story*, for its violence and said that the network would never have screened the crime series, *The Equalizer*, starring Edward Woodward, although this is shown on ITV.

"The report teaches us two lessons", Mr Grade said. "We have to tighten up the watershed. One or two programmes are still slipping through and being shown too early."

"The other thing is that we must continue with our policy of being extremely scrupulous in the purchase of American series. We are not trying to eliminate violence from our television screens."

"There are a number of series we have turned down that five or 10 years ago perhaps we would have wanted."

A spokesman for the Independent Broadcasting Authority emphasized yesterday that it had not yet had time to study the report in full.

"Another way of carrying out research is to go out and ask viewers directly what they think. We shall be producing a report in the autumn which has used this approach."

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, a constant critic of television violence, called the report a "con trick" because it described violence in terms of acts an hour.

"The number of transmission hours is now far greater than it was in the 1960s and 1970s", Mrs Whitehouse said. The BBC yesterday rejected Mrs Mary Whitehouse's criticism.

"In fact, for the purpose of comparison of trends, the team only compared television programmes shown after 4.30pm the BBC said."

Buoyant car sales may fail to break record

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Sales of new E registration cars in the first 10 days of August are more than 10 per cent up on last year's record rate.

However, many car dealers report demand "similar" to the launch of the D registration prefix, and there are doubts that registrations for the whole of August will top the 382,000 cars bought 12 months ago.

Official figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that in the first 10 days of the month, new registrations reached 243,484, 10.9 per cent higher than in August 1986. The only problem for many car dealers is having enough cars to satisfy demand.

A south London Jaguar dealer said yesterday that demand in August had been "terrific" but there is a nine-month waiting list for the new XJ6 model. Jaguar registrations for the first 10 days were more than 60 per cent up on the same period in 1986.

Shortage of some Austin Rover models including the

Montego is judged by dealers to be preferable to the position last year when stocks were too high.

The booming demand for new cars appears to have done little to quell the price discount war as dealers strive to meet sales targets set by the manufacturers. In spite of an average dealer profit margin of 15 or 16 per cent net, many motorists have negotiated list price discounts, even on popular models, of up to 12 per cent.

The Peugeot 205 is set to be the best selling imported car in a month when the private motorist outranks fleet car operators and has helped the French company to overtake Audi VW as the top European importer. Citroen sales are up by 74 per cent compared with the same month in 1986.

Scientific evidence of the effect of fatigue on safe driving is expected to come from Leeds University researchers assessing human behaviour as part of the AA's foundation for road safety established this year.

Pilgrims face stall pickets in pay dispute

By Alan Hamilton

Sellers of religious souvenirs at Knock, the Roman Catholic shrine in Co Mayo, Ireland, have gone on strike claiming they are paid only £5 a day for a 10-hour shift.

The 10 strikers, all teenagers, have greeted pilgrims with placards, and have applied to join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Five souvenir stalls selling rosaries, crucifixes and other artefacts in the grounds of the International Hotel at Knock are being picketed; another 45 are unaffected.

The stalls are operated by the hotel. One of the strike leaders, Mr James McEvilly, said yesterday he was expected to be a gardener and kitchen waiter and also to man a stall for 50p an hour.

Mr David Mullis, a union official, said: "If the workers' story is genuine, the law is clearly being flouted on the basis of the minimum wage."

The International Hotel, which employs the stallholders, said it knew nothing about the strike.

Very modern major-general



Mr John Reed, "the very model of a modern major-general" who has been a Gilbert and Sullivan performer for 35 years, rehearsing with the London Savoyards for a new *Princess of Penzance*, opening at The Barbican, London, on August 19. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

Spread of Aids

Warning on drug abusers

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An alarming picture of how Aids infection can be spread across Britain by drug addicts who share needles has been produced by specialists.

A study published in the *British Medical Journal* today shows that addicts in Edinburgh, more than half of whom are carriers of the Aids virus, shared needles with other abusers in 17 other British towns as well as in Paris, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

The evidence is the most striking yet gathered and is presented with a warning that intravenous drug addicts are the most likely source of spreading Aids into the general population.

Spread by needles happens at five to seven times the rate reached by way of sexual intercourse, according to the specialists. But addicts can also transmit the infection through sexual intercourse, and infected women can pass it to their babies in pregnancy.

Those dangers are the basis of next month's government publicity campaign on Aids, which is being aimed directly at drug abusers.

Edinburgh is Britain's worst affected city for drug-related HIV infection, with more than 1,000 addicts believed to be carrying the human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).

The outbreak there is largely due to the frequency with which needles have been

shared in back street "shooting galleries" to avoid police searches of suspected abusers. "The mobility of drug abusers

has not been well appreciated.

"Recent reports suggest that the HIV seropositivity rate is rising in England and Wales, and it will not be long therefore before other cities in the UK have a problem with HIV similar to Edinburgh's."

"This, and the fact that the spread of HIV by needles occurs at five to seven times the rate by sexual intercourse, should re-emphasize the fact that if this disease becomes disseminated into the general population, it will do so from heterosexual drug abusers", they say.

The team of nine experts, led by Dr Ray Brettle, of the infectious diseases unit at the City Hospital, Edinburgh, calls for more generalized screening and counselling facilities.

Those measures are needed they say, "to delineate the problem further and prevent the transmission of HIV to other drug abusers, their sexual contacts, and children".

Forty-four Edinburgh addicts in the study were found to have shared needles with others as far apart as Stonehenge and Wick.

The study shows that of 441 new patients at an HIV screening clinic, more than 60 per cent were drug abusers, and of that group, 52 per cent were HIV positive.

Video film campaign in prisons

Growing concern about Aids risks in British jails led the Home Office yesterday to launch an information campaign for all prisoners and prison officers.

An explicit video film about the risks of contracting the disease will be shown to the officers. Each of the 51,000 inmates will be given an educational pamphlet.

However, there are no plans for the mandatory testing of

prisoners. Dr John Kilgour, director of prison medical services, said yesterday.

A total of 62 prisoners, including three women, are known to be carrying the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), but Dr Kilgour said he believed the true figure might be nearer 250.

Only one prisoner, a heroin addict, developed Aids. He has since died.

Dr Kilgour defended the present system in which HIV-positive inmates are placed either in a single cell or communal cell shared with other carriers, saying it was best for individuals and the general prison population.

Dr Kilgour agreed at a news conference that sexual contact and intravenous drug abuse, the most likely forms of transmission, still happened in prison.

Mr Douglas Leitch, a senior Southside Fire Brigade officer, disclosed that in evidence on the fourth day of the trial of Alistair Keating, aged 38, of Prestwick, Ayrshire, who denies attempting to murder his wife by interfering with the wiring in her car.

Mr Leitch told the court that Mr Keating had received prizes for the highest pass marks in technical examinations of any fire officer in Scotland. A report described his abilities as outstanding.

The case continues today.

Mr Leitch told the court that Mr Keating had received prizes for the highest pass marks in technical examinations of any fire officer in Scotland. A report described his abilities as outstanding.

The case continues today.

Child abuse inquiry

'Open hostility' between police and consultants

By Ian Smith

Tension between police and two consultant paediatricians in Cleveland turned to open hostility, the county's chief constable told the child sexual abuse inquiry yesterday.

Mr Christopher Payne said that it led to a senior police surgeon being refused access to children diagnosed as sexual abuse victims, hampering police investigations into suspected serious crimes.

On 14 occasions Dr Alistair Irvine was not allowed to examine 26 children, and detectives became sceptical of sexual abuse diagnoses made by the paediatricians.

Mr Payne told Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, who is conducting the judicial inquiry at Middlesbrough town hall, that until May relationships between the police and other agencies were at a high level.

But then came an unprecedented increase in child sexual abuse diagnoses by Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, consultants at Mid-

Mr Payne said that the police viewed refusal of a second examination by a doctor nominated by them as clearly hindering their inquiries. "Refusal to allow the police surgeon to examine a suspected victim of child sexual abuse was in direct contravention of existing procedural guidelines. Significant changes came from the escalation of allegations of sexual abuse to children during May and June. Finally, detectives experienced in this work were seriously doubting the validity of the paediatricians' diagnoses."

Mr Payne was allowed to present his statement outlining the history of the Cleveland dispute only after lengthy statements had been made by counsel representing Cleveland's social services, the Northern Regional Health Authority, the two paediatricians and South Tyneside Health Authority, who argued that only non-contentious sections of his evidence should be heard.

However, Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss ruled that all but a small section of his evidence should be heard immediately. Sections which dealt with specific cases of alleged child abuse will be heard later in private to prevent identification of children involved.

The inquiry was told later that police were called to a ward in Middlesbrough General Hospital to protect a doctor from parents whose children had been diagnosed as sexual abuse victims.

Mr Ian Donaldson, general administrator for South Tyneside Health Authority, said that the situation on June 19 was "very tense", with children resisting their forced admission and groups of parents talking together. "They were sharing experiences, which was creating real tension, and blaming the doctors for taking the children even when they had done nothing wrong."

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Mr Donaldson said that he confronted Dr Wyatt, who had been joined by Dr Higgs, and said that the situation was unacceptable. He urged the doctors to ease back on admissions for four or five days.

Medical breakthrough

Valve helps cancer patients' speech

By Kerry Gill

A tiny plastic valve which could revolutionize the life of sufferers from cancer of the larynx throughout the world was demonstrated at a Scottish hospital yesterday.

More than 200 delegates attending the International Symposium on Voice, at Bangour General Hospital, near Livingston, Lothian, were welcomed by Mr Robert Brown, aged 64, who underwent an operation for cancer of the larynx in November 1984.

Mr Brown, of Whitburn, West Lothian, was left with a hole in his throat, meant to allow him to breathe more easily. But he had to cover the hole in order to breathe

through the mouth when speaking.

He became one of the pioneer patients to have the valve inserted in his throat, allowing him to speak without the inconvenience and embarrassment of constantly pressing the hole in his throat.

"It took a bit of getting used to having this in my throat, but it is marvellous now", he said before opening a trade exhibition at the symposium.

The valve has been developed by Dr Waryan Singh, consultant otolaryngologist at Bangour. In more recent surgical procedures patients could speak after an operation, but only by closing the

breathing hole with a finger.

This, Dr Singh said, was unhygienic, and could be embarrassing.

The valve, which is only three centimetres deep, operates as the patient wants to speak. The increased pressure of exhaled air closes the valve, and diverts air through a speech fistula. The valve automatically opens when the patient ceases speaking.

So far nine patients have tried the valve and found it easy to use. All have found the ability to have both hands free during speech a psychological boost, Dr Singh said.

About 2,000 people suffer from cancer of the larynx each

year. Dr Singh said the valve could be of great benefit to all sufferers, as it was cheap to produce.

Various materials were tried in the construction of prototype valves, even silver, although that cost up to £400 a valve. Patients tend to be in their 50s or over, and most, up to 85 per cent, have been heavy smokers. Dr Singh said cancer of the larynx got little publicity compared with cancer of the lung, breast or colon.

That, he said, may be due to the silence of patients who, hitherto, have had their larynx removed and are "condemned to a life of silence" partly through their embarrassment.

Accused man wrote about fire murder

A brilliant fire officer accused of trying to murder his wife by causing her car to catch fire had published an article entitled *Murder by Fire*, the High Court in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Mr Douglas Leitch, a senior Southside Fire Brigade officer, disclosed that in evidence on the fourth day of the trial of Alistair Keating, aged 38, of Prestwick, Ayrshire, who denies attempting to murder his wife by interfering with the wiring in her car.

Mr Leitch told the court that Mr Keating had received prizes for the highest pass marks in technical examinations of any fire officer in Scotland. A report described his abilities as outstanding.

The case continues today.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

Of high International Standard exceptional, rare, and unique PERSIAN, CAUCASIAN, ANATOLIAN, AND TRIBAL RUGS, CARPETS AND FLAT-WEAVES IN SILK AND WOOL

The property of various private owners in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, West Germany, Scandinavia, and the Far East

Including a recently discovered private collection of magnificent rugs containing several unique items of outstanding museum quality, which have been specially selected and are amongst the rarest and most important examples of Oriental weaving seen on the market for many years. This collection is a major example of silk weaving of extraordinary rarity from the area of North West Persia. Also of museum quality is a splendid leather, part-silk vase rug, a pair of exquisite part-silk Tabrizi rugs, part silk Kashan rug and others too numerous to mention. Amongst the Persian "Court" carpets is an extremely rare talver Kirman, a signed Blesher, a traditional Kashan medallion, all woven during the period of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi.

The collection also contains fine examples of what have now become the most sought after silk pieces in the world. Being Herakle and Kayseri in small and large sizes.

The goods have now cleared customs and will be sold at:

HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL KENSINGTON 179-199 HOLLAND PARK AVE LONDON W11

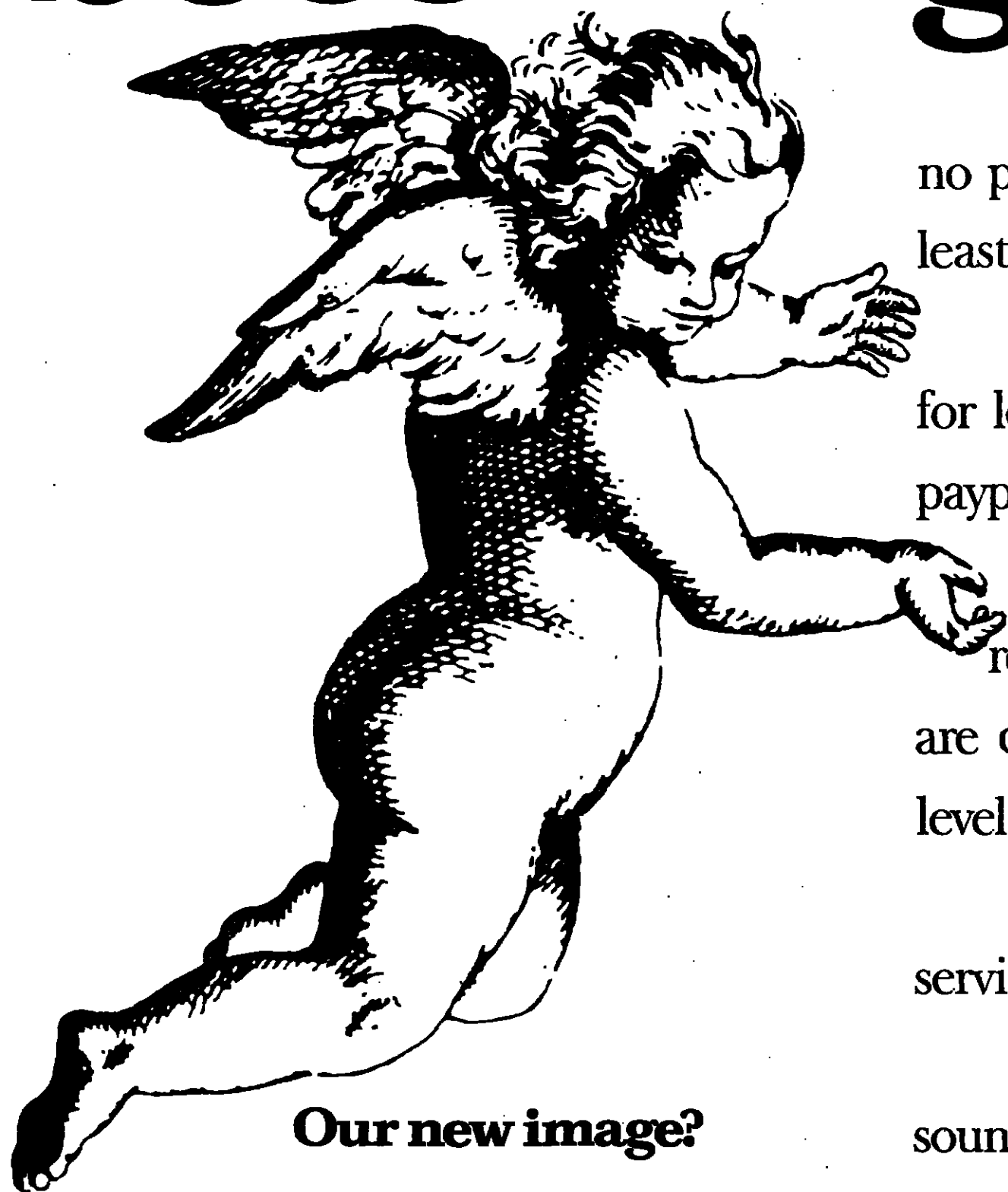
AUCTION ON SUNDAY 16th AUG AT 11AM PREVIEW 1 HOUR PRIOR

Terms: Cash, Cheque, M.C., Visa, American Express, Diners, etc. Auctioneers: Christie's U.S.A. Inc. 7-11 Kensington High Street, London W8 5HT 021-437 8801

Conditions: 10% buyers premium. Sponsored by C.S.P. Ltd.

021-437 8801

Prices held for another year. Is there a risk of British Telecom becoming popular?



Our new image?

position. Some of the other benefits are less obvious and will take a little longer to work through. We're investing over £2 billion a year to update the national network.

(Before privatisation, our telephone system was neglected over the years and now needs massive renewal.)

We're replacing almost all Britain's 78,500 public payphones with more advanced vandal-resistant equipment.

We're spending £140 million on bringing the Directory Enquiry service up-to-scratch.

We know there are frustrations. We know we don't get everything right first time. It is a huge task but we're determined to give you what you deserve.

The best (and the best value) phone service in the world.

You've probably read that there will be no price increases for our main services for at least another year.

That means we're pegging the charges for local calls, national calls, inland calls from payphones and exchange line rentals.

It's good news, and it means for both residential and business users that BT prices are coming down in real terms, way below the level of inflation.

(The last price increase for any of these services was in November 1986.)

This is just one of the benefits of our sound trading performance and financial

British
TELECOM
It's you we answer to

Recruit
drive st
for cr
prosec

Body will be
examined for
identity check

Best fruit

Recruitment drive started for crown prosecutors

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A big recruitment drive is being launched by the crown prosecution service to combat the shortage of lawyers, Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, said yesterday.

In the first annual report of the service he said the shortage was still the "most serious problem" the service faced.

It was particularly acute in London where only about 50 per cent of lawyer posts are filled; and in some of the surrounding areas, as well as some areas of the country further afield.

"One of the most urgent needs therefore for the forthcoming year is to make strenuous efforts to create conditions which will attract a substantial number of recruits in these areas," he said.

It has not been possible to recruit all the lawyers needed "overnight," he says. Because of the time taken to find suitable lawyers against the national shortage, many areas have had to work with fewer lawyers than they need.

"As a result those staff in post have suffered severe strain, we have incurred considerable extra cost (for example through the extensive use of agents) and the quality of work has sometimes been lower than we would have wished."

Although every effort is being made to increase recruitment and some areas have almost all posts filled, the net monthly increase is such that it will be "some time" before the deficiencies of the worst affected areas are resolved, he says.

The problem of a shortage of lawyers applied not only to the crown prosecution service but also generally to employment in the government legal service, he added.

But it was a problem that was particularly significant to the crown prosecution service because of its need to fill large numbers of new posts in areas where there were few if any potential prosecutors already working in the public sector.

Sir Thomas also admits to other early problems of the new service, which came fully into being last October. "It is not possible to set up a new government department in the brief time which could be allowed to us without some problems."

There was inadequate time to plan and test systems before it went live; insufficient staff to man the service and unforeseen demands on the service by taking on new work.

Some areas of work such as that arising from the mass of road traffic and other minor prosecutions had either not been anticipated or their impact had been underestimated.

Body will be exhumed for identity check

The Greek authorities have agreed that the body believed to be that of a Briton who jumped from a ship taking him for trial can be exhumed.

The Foreign Office asked Greece to exhumate the body of Alan Wild, aged 25, of Priory Valley Road, Fife, North Yorkshire, for proper identification to satisfy his family.

Mr Wild had been charged with smuggling video equipment, but jumped from a boat between Kos and Rhodes as he was being taken for trial.

He was identified from clothing and buried quickly. But his father, Mr Edmund Wild, a college lecturer, says there are reports that the man was not his son.

Mr Wild, aged 55, said yesterday: "Apart from the problem of identification there is also the question of cause of death."

Holiday plea to avoid blood scarcity

The National Blood Transfusion Service has appealed to blood donors to give blood before they go on holiday to ease shortages which have led to cancelled operations in London (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The south London transfusion service, based at St George's Hospital, Tooting, said yesterday that a shortage over recent months had been exacerbated by people going on holiday and others failing to turn up for appointments.

"There has been a chronic shortage across the country for some time and we now have an estimated five to 10 per cent shortfall," a spokesman said. Some people wrongly thought they could catch Aids from giving blood.

St Thomas's Hospital recently had to cancel operations because of the blood shortage.

Boy aged nine sets new A level record



John Adams, aged nine, who has just passed a mathematics A level, enjoying his success yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

By Sarah Thompson
Education Reporter

John Adams, aged nine, has beaten another mathematics prodigy, Ruth Lawrence, by three months to become the youngest person to pass an A level.

However he may find Oxford, the university where she went on to study, unwilling to accept him as a student until he is much older.

The university said yesterday on hearing that the boy, born in December 1978, achieved a grade C in pure mathematics A level. "We would prefer him to enjoy a few more years of football and End Blyton before he tries the Oxford entrance exam."

Ruth Lawrence was only three months older than John Adams when she took her mathematics A level, but she achieved grade A and is now studying for a doctorate in philosophy at Oxford.

John Adams' father, Mr Ken Adams, said yesterday that given the difference in maturity between boys and girls, his son might well have gained grade A had he been a girl.

Miss Anne Lonsdale, the university spokeswoman, said: "The really astonishing thing about Ruth Lawrence was that she not only passed our entrance exam but actually did far better in it than anyone else."

"This young man may not have that kind of genius and tutors here would feel that it's better to keep him with his own age group. It's good, for example, that he is going to school with his own peers."

The Associated Examining Board spared no expense in arranging a press conference at the Science Museum yesterday at which the boy opened an envelope containing his results, marked "Confidential - John Adams". Mr Adams, aged 47, who is a mathematics teacher, said: "We haven't pushed him at all. It's John who does the pushing."

If the boy continues to develop as a mathematician he will take A levels in

further mathematics and applied mathematics and may apply to Oxford when he is aged 13.

He sat both three-hour papers in his Pure Mathematics A level at Melton Mowbray College of Further Education where a small table and chair had to be supplied.

He found the first paper "a bit easy" so he left 40 minutes early; paper 2 was slightly more demanding and John left only 15 minutes early.

"The papers weren't that hard", he said. "It's interesting to work out the problems. I like all sorts of maths except co-ordinate geometry - I don't know why, I just don't like it."

Zeebrugge hearing

Captain's fate still in doubt

By David Sapped

The future of Captain David Lewry, master of the Herald of Free Enterprise on the night she capsized with the loss of almost 200 lives, remained in the balance yesterday after Townsend Thoresen postponed a disciplinary hearing that could lead to his dismissal.

Management officials are awaiting a decision by Captain Lewry's legal advisers on whether to appeal against last month's ruling by the official inquiry into the Zeebrugge tragedy that his certificate of competency should be suspended for a year.

Any appeal would be lodged at the High Court in London next week.

Captain Lewry left Townsend Thoresen's Dover headquarters with his wife, Patricia, refusing to discuss the two-hour hearing which had centred on procedural matters.

The merchant seamen's officers' union, Numast, maintains that under the disciplinary code, specific charges have to be made. So far, Townsend Thoresen has only told Captain Lewry by letter that in view of the findings of Mr Justice Sheen's inquiry, "we have to consider your future with the company and whether that should be terminated". The management team, led by the deputy

managing director, Mr Leslie Stephenson, agreed to consider the points and to defer the hearing until after the outcome of any appeal.

Mr Bill Harrison, Numast district organizer, attended the hearing with Captain Lewry.

Asked whether he believed Townsend Thoresen wanted to dismiss Captain Lewry, Mr Harrison replied: "I believed it when we went into the hearing - nothing has changed."

However, Captain Lewry's solicitor, Mr Martin Sutton, said the decision to defer the hearing meant there was "a glimmer of hope".

Banks urged to inform customers of charges

By Robin Young

The way customers are charged for services provided by banks is unclear and unsatisfactory, the National Consumer Council says today in a response to the Banking Review Committee's consultation paper on banker-customer relationships.

The council says that generally customers are well satisfied with their banks, but it criticizes the way in which banks charge customers first and tell them about it afterwards.

Banks should tell their customers exactly how charges are calculated and statements should show what interest rates are charged on overdrafts, whether agreed or unauthorized.

The council also recommends that model contracts which it would like to see issued by banks should tell customers about the main rights and obligations governing personal accounts, procedures for resolving disputes and errors, and the bank's practice on references.

The council would also end the legal duty on bank customers to check their bank statements for accuracy, arguing that the onus should be on the banks to get their figures right.

Banker-Customer Relations (National Consumer Council, 20 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DH; £2.50 inc p&p).

Frozen semen success in saving bird species

By Andrew Morgan

Ornithology experts yesterday heralded the birth of the first peregrine falcon from frozen semen at London Zoo and predicted the technique could help other endangered species.

The falcon, called Omar, was born two months ago after Dr Jamie Samour, a research fellow at the Institute of Zoology, took semen from a falcon named Junior and diluted it with a secret solution before freezing it at minus 196 degrees Centigrade.

Several successful artificial inseminations with fresh semen have been carried out, notably on the Mauritius kestrel. Dr Samour's experiments, which he first tried last year on the common buzzard, mean that frozen semen could be used wherever endangered pairs become separated.

One example is Spix's macaw, of which only three remain in the wild in Brazil. Others are in private collections and zoos. Transporting frozen semen for injection could be used for breeding programmes where the birds were not mating naturally.

In the US, the remaining 20 California condors are all in captivity. They have bred only once in captivity and Dr Samour's technique might

benefit them. It might also assist the New Zealand parrot, the kakapo, of which only 30 specimens survive.

Mr David Jeggo, curator of birds at Jersey Zoo, said the technique could be used on the Mauritius parakeet, of which there is only one in captivity, and the Philippine eagle, which is close to extinction.

Jersey Zoo has been involved since 1982 with the Mauritius kestrel and pink pigeon breeding programmes. They have encountered the common problem of captive breeding - the difficulty of returning birds to the wild.

Mr Jeggo said: "This is certainly an exciting prospect and it may be possible to apply it to British endangered species, like the white-tailed sea eagle and the honey buzzard."

Mr Michael Rands, director of the International Council of Bird Preservation, said the freezing technique could overcome the problem of zoos being cautious about sending birds all over the world. "Export and import regulations often make it difficult to transport birds and their value makes some organizations reluctant to move them."

Some experts are uncertain if the technique can be used on other birds.

Unpublished raw material could change the future of Great Britain

Your brain. In the 21st century Britain's greatest natural resource will be its talent for technological innovation. We want to harness this talent.

We don't want people who want to be engineers, we want people who want to think. If you have A levels, but not mathematics and physics, we want you. If you have similar qualifications or you know

you have the ability to think, we want you. We want to give you a grant

and after successfully completing a year's course we want to give you

a guaranteed place on a degree or diploma course in engineering. We'll

add mathematics and physics abilities to your existing skills. It won't

be dry theory, it will be directly relevant to the technological needs of

society and industry. This year we will place 615 successful candidates

at 26 centres throughout the country. To be one of them now write to

HTREC, Metropolis House, 22 Percy Street, London W1P 0FF. Telephone

No. (01) 580 5724. Engineering is the future. Be part of it.

HTREC is a joint venture between the Department of Science and Technology and the Engineering Council.

HTREC is a joint venture between the Department of Science and Technology and the Engineering Council.

HTREC is a joint venture between the Department of Science and Technology and the Engineering Council.

HTREC is a joint venture between the Department of Science and Technology and the Engineering Council.

Best fruit value comes from abroad

Not only holidaymakers are yearning for sunshine. Tomato growers are impatient for warmth to ripen their bountiful green crop.

The bulk of our first main dessert apple, the Discovery, is staying on the trees a week longer than expected to ensure plenty of juicy, red-flushed fruit by the end of the month.

"In volume terms the crop is up on last year despite the bad weather," Home Grown Fruits, the country's leading top fruit co-operative, said yesterday. "Warmer, sunnier conditions would have meant quantities in the shops by now but we shall catch up by the Bank holiday."

No significant fall in Discovery prices is expected from the current 45p to 55p a

pound but they should ease as the season progresses.

This week's best fruit buys continue to be imported. Spanish honeydew melons are 35p to £1.10 each, Cyprus sultana grapes 65p to 90p a pound, peaches 10p to 18p and nectarines 10p to 25p.

New Zealand kiwifruit, especially rich in vitamin C, are abundant at 15p to 25p each. A dry growing season in New Zealand has produced a crop of superb quality and we shall receive 47 million kiwifruit this season, compared with 29 million last year.

Best vegetables are cabbages such as Primo and Hiski, 20p to 30p a pound or Savoy at 25p to 35p. Good cauliflowers are 35p to 50p each but stick beans are slow to appear and

may cost 90p to £1.20 a pound.

Iceberg lettuces suffering from too much rain are dearer at 60p to 90p each. Round lettuce remains at 18p to 28p. Tomatoes are up a few pence at 45p to 75p a pound.

As purchases of chicken to eat in the home continue to rise, butchers are battling to arrest any decline in red meat sales, trimming the meat as well as the price.

Cut-price offers on beef this week include rump steak at £2.58 a pound at Sainsbury, braising steak at £1.58 a pound at Tesco, topside or silverside at £1.86 a pound at Asda. Some stores are pepping up steak sales with a pungent coating of crushed black peppercorns.

English lamb prices fluctuate wildly around the national average of £1.82 a pound for legs and £1.12 a pound for shoulders.

There has been little movement on fish prices. Haddock about £1.50 a pound is recommended by many retailers. But the national best buy is plaice either whole or filleted, the average for fillets being £2.11 a pound.

Billingsgate reports daily arrivals of oysters from France, plenty of crabs, prawns, shrimps and cockles. A tasty recommendation is to combine with a platter of shellfish some smoked fish such as mackerel fillets, about £1.20 a pound, or cod's roe, at £1.20 a quarter pound.

Sky dive inquest told of boasts

By Paul Eastham

A disabled student boasted to colleagues he had spent eight years in The Parachute Regiment yet in reality he had no previous experience when he died on his first jump, his father told an inquest yesterday.

Separate inquests were opened and adjourned into the deaths last Sunday of two novice parachutists who jumped for charity.

They were Mr Adrian Rees, aged 31, of Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, West Yorkshire, and Miss Paula Goodayle, aged 21, of Neutledale, Maidstone, Kent.

Mr Rees told other students at Portland Training College for the Disabled, Mansfield, that he was a hardened parachutist. He plunged 2,300 feet to his death watched by hundreds at Langar airfield, Nottinghamshire, when his parachute failed to open.

Mr Rees had received special training and a medical check before the jump for which he hoped to raise £200 for leisure facilities for fellow students. The leap was supervised by the British Parachute Association, which is investigating the death.

Mr John Langham, the coroner, adjourned the inquest pending police reports.

Three full-time parachutists yesterday cancelled their charity jump at Langar airfield due next Monday.

One, Mr Malcolm Lodge, said: "The death of Mr Rees convinced us all that we could not guarantee our 100 per cent safety. Our wives are very relieved."

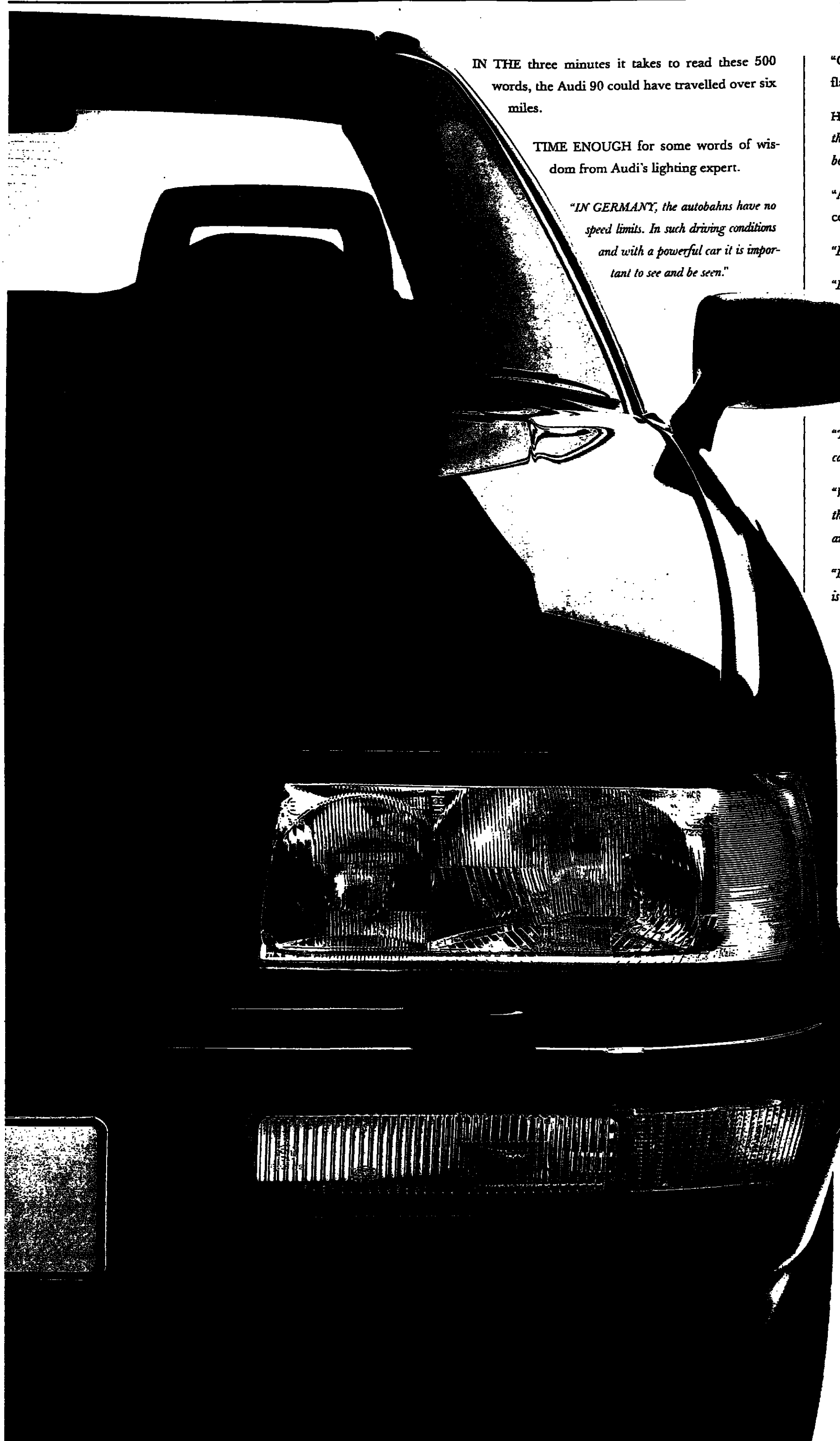
Meanwhile, another inquest was told that Miss Goodayle who died on her first jump by landing on whirling helicopter blades was identified by her short dark hair, colouring, dental records and jewellery.

PC Ian Joslin told the hearing at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital in Winchester that her remains were identified by her parachute instructor, Mr Kenneth Townsend, of Thruxton Parachute Club, near Andover, Hampshire.

Group Captain Anthony Balfour, of the RAF Hospital, Buckinghamshire, who conducted the post-mortem examination reported she died of multiple injuries consistent with an aircraft accident.

None of Miss Goodayle's relatives attended the hearing, which was adjourned by Mr Tim Mulligan, Mid-Hampshire coroner, to a date to be fixed.

THE AUDI 90 CAN TRAVEL AT 187.7ft PER SECOND. HERR MANG PUTS IT DOWN TO A 20% IMPROVEMENT IN LUMINOSITY.



IN THE three minutes it takes to read these 500 words, the Audi 90 could have travelled over six miles.

TIME ENOUGH for some words of wisdom from Audi's lighting expert.

"IN GERMANY, the autobahns have no speed limits. In such driving conditions and with a powerful car it is important to see and be seen."

"GLARINGLY OBVIOUS," we said. The joke went down like a flat tyre.

HERR MANG pretended he hadn't heard us: "With the Audi 90, the large lenses help project 20% more light on to the road, both on dipped and main beams."

Audi

"ALL VERY well on a clear night, but what about poor driving conditions?" we asked.

"FOR ELEMENTS such as the fog lights we use ellipsoid technology.

"IT'S VASTLY superior to existing methods and minimizes the reflected dazzle off rain, fog and falling snow.

"AT THE same time it provides the driver with a beam of light with increased width and length for greater visibility."

HERR MANG was warming to his task.

"THE ELLIPSOID replaces the paraboloid reflector previously used to cast light on to the road.

"WE THEN added a screen which allows precisely defined cut-offs to give the required lighting effect. It can provide high sharpness, for instance, or an intentional lack of sharpness.

"LASTLY, THE lens is of heat treated, pressed glass and particular attention is paid to high surface quality to prevent light being deflected upward and causing glare to oncoming traffic.

"I WILL make it simple. If the old lights used a prism to direct light in the desired pattern, the ellipsoid uses a lens to focus it precisely. It's rather like a cinema projector."

EVEN WITH our limited technical knowledge, it was kind of Herr Mang not to keep us in the dark. But we had more questions.

"THAT'S FINE if we can see the 90 coming towards us, but what about traffic approaching from side roads or following behind?"

JUST AS we thought we'd put Herr Mang under an uncomfortable spotlight, we found otherwise.

"THE TURN signals are mounted within the front bumper and are big enough to be easily visible from the side as well as the front.

"THE NEW tail lights are also bigger. The light clusters form a continuous line with the number plate and, as an additional safety measure, are set high enough to escape damage in light impacts.

"AS YOU can see," added Herr Mang, "everything we do must be seen in the overall context of the 90's design.

"WITH THE headlights, for example, we bonded the light units and lenses together, but kept the reflectors adjustable inside the housing.

"THIS ARRANGEMENT keeps the headlight lenses flush with the body, regardless of the reflector setting. Therefore, you can adjust the headlights without moving the total unit, so aerodynamics are not affected."

"WHICH PRESUMABLY helps the car travel at 187.7ft per second," we mused.

"EXACTLY."

IN THE time it had taken the Audi to travel over six miles, we'd come full circle.

DER NEUE AUDI 90. VORSPRUNG DURCH TECHNIK.

THE NEW AUDI 90 STARTS FROM UNDER £14,000. BROCHURES AND PRICE LISTS FROM AUDI INFORMATION SERVICE, YEOMANS DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES MK14 5AN. TELEPHONE: 0800 679121. EXPORT AND FLEET SALES, 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 1FB. TELEPHONE: 01-486 8411.

السعودية العربية

Spycatcher ban necessary to protect public interest

Attorney General v The Observer Ltd and Others

Attorney General v Guardian Newspapers Ltd and Others

Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd and Others

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman, Lord Ackner and Lord Oliver of Aylmerton

[Speeches August 13]

The public interest in maintaining the efficiency of the security service and the continuation of temporary injunctions restraining newspapers from disclosing or publishing information from Mr Peter Wright's book *Spycatcher*, notwithstanding that copies of the book were circulating in this country.

To have discharged the injunctions would have caused greater injustice to the Attorney General, who was acting in the public interest, than the continuation of them until trial would be capable of causing the newspapers involved.

The House of Lords so held, Lord Bridge and Lord Oliver dissenting, in stating their reasons for upholding on July 30 the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Russell, *The Times* July 25) allowing an appeal by the Attorney General against a decision of Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, discharging interlocutory injunctions against *The Observer*, *The Guardian* and *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Charles Gray, QC and Mr Desmond Browne, QC for the Attorney General, Mr Charles Gray, QC and Mr Stephen Nathan for the *Observer*, Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr David Pannick for the *Sunday Times*, Mr John Mummery and Mr Philip Havers for the Attorney General.

LORD BRIDGE said that he had written his opinion in wholly exceptional circumstances. On 30 July their Lordships had announced their decision by a majority of three to two to maintain in full force the injunctions granted by Mr Justice Millett and affirmed by the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Russell, *The Times* July 25) against publication of Mr Wright's *Spycatcher* allegations and to extend the scope of the injunctions to cover reports on the proceedings now current in Australia against Mr Wright and his publishers there.

The proceedings arose from an application to discharge the Millett injunctions. There was no doubt that they were properly granted in the first place. As the law now stood, they operated as a universal ban on any publication within the jurisdiction of anything which would contravene the injunctions. His Lordship attached little importance, as relevant changes of circumstances, to the partial disclosures of the *Spycatcher* allegations which some newspapers had succeeded in making.

The watershed came with the publication of *Spycatcher* in the United States of America. Her Majesty's Government did not attempt to stop this because they knew they would fail. They had also announced that they would not attempt to prevent the importation of *Spycatcher* into this country. Those two vital facts set the scene for the present controversy.

The Court of Appeal had favoured a variation of the injunctions with the introduction of a new proviso to permit publication of "a summary in very general terms" of the *Spycatcher* allegations.

Before their Lordships all parties accepted that the compromise solution favoured by the Court of Appeal could not be supported in law and would be unworkable in practice. There was no compromise from the need to resolve the issue. The injunctions had either to be maintained or discharged.

It was appreciated that the decision of the House was in form merely interlocutory. But it was quite rightly accepted by the Attorney General, that the case in favour of maintaining the injunctions could not be any stronger at the trial than it was today.

It followed that the real question raised by the appeals was whether the Attorney General, on the relevant and undisputed facts, could sustain a claim for permanent injunctions. If no case for permanent injunctions could be made out, it would be absurd to keep the interim injunctions in force.

Consequently, although a trial of the action would, at least theoretically, leave the door open for fresh evidence and arguments to be put before the court, the decision of the present appeal would effectively foreclose the options open to the trial judge.

The basis of the claim for the Millett injunctions was to prevent disclosure of information from the life-long obligation of confidence which Mr Wright owed to the Government.

So long as any of the *Spycatcher* allegations remained undisclosed, his Lordship would have been whollyheartedly in favour of maintaining the injunctions in the interests of national security for all the reasons so cogently deployed in the affidavit of Sir Robert Armstrong. But it was perfectly obvious and elementary that, once the information was freely available to the general public, it was nonsensical to talk about preventing its disclosure.

Whether the *Spycatcher* allegations were true or false was beside the point. What was the point was that they were now freely available to the public or, perhaps more accurately, to any member of the

public who wanted to read them.

His Lordship deliberately refrained from using expressions such as "the public domain" which could have technical overtones. The fact that the intelligence and security services of any country in the world could buy the book and read what was in it. Any citizen of this country could buy the book in America and bring it home with him.

If, as his Lordship had always thought, the interest of national security in protecting sensitive and classified information was to conceal it from those who might make improper use of it, it was manifestly now too late for the Millett injunctions to serve that interest.

If the confidence of friendly countries in the ability of this country to protect its secrets had been undermined by the publication in the United States of America of *Spycatcher*, the maintenance of the Millett injunctions could do nothing to restore that confidence. So much was obvious and incontestable.

His Lordship could well understand the sense of indignation that Mr Wright, to use the colloquialism, should have got away with it, worse still that he should have been able to breach of confidence. Perhaps his publishers came under the same condemnation. But the remedy for that wrong lay not in the Millett injunction but in action for an account of profits.

The legal basis for the Attorney General's claim to enjoin the newspapers was that any third party who came into possession of information knowing that it originated from a breach of confidence owed the same duty to the original confidant.

If their proposition was held to be of universal application, no matter how widely the original confidential information had been disseminated before reaching the third party, it would lead to absurd and unacceptable consequences.

But his Lordship was prepared to assume for present purposes that the Attorney General was still in a position to assert a bare duty binding on the conscience of newspaper editors which was capable of surviving the publication of *Spycatcher* in America.

The key question in the case was whether there was any remaining interest of national security which the Millett injunctions were capable of protecting and, if so, whether it was of sufficient weight to justify the massive encroachment on freedom of speech which the continuation of the Millett injunctions in present circumstances necessarily involved.

There was no fresh evidence from Sir Robert Armstrong or anyone else who could speak for the Security Service about the security implications following the American publication of *Spycatcher*. Sir Robert's original affidavit was made in the radically different circumstances obtaining before that publication.

So, in effect, the hapless Mr Mummery was left to make his case by straw in seeking to persuade their Lordships that despite the free availability of the book *Spycatcher* itself and discussion of its contents which had been and would continue to be available in foreign newspapers freely circulating in this country, a blanket ban on any repetition, citation or discussion of its contents in the British press was necessary in the interests of national security.

The argument, stripped of rhetorical embellishment, amounted to the following. First, unless enjoined Mr Wright may make yet further disclosures about the Security Service not already contained in *Spycatcher*. That may be true, but was entirely beside the point.

If the Attorney General were prepared to modify the Millett injunctions so as to exclude from them any further disclosures, the case would be decided by the Attorney General, that the case in favour of maintaining the injunctions could not be any stronger at the trial than it was today.

Secondly, Mr Mummery took material from Sir Robert's affidavit out of the context in which it was made and sought to rely on it for the proposition that the Millett injunctions should be maintained in their full rigour to deter other officers of the intelligence or security services from following Mr Wright's deplorable example.

The suggestion had to be that a future Mr Wright contemplating going into exile and publishing his memoirs in the United States and who would not be deterred by the prospect of having to account to the Government for his profits, would nevertheless be deterred by the knowledge he would be denied by injunction any more than a limited access for his story to the general reading public in this country.

That was a rather fanciful suggestion, but if there was anything in it, now that the original aim of preventing disclosure of secret material could no longer be attained, the deterrent argument could only carry minimal weight.

What of the other side of the coin and the encroachment on freedom of speech? Having no equivalent in our law to the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, some thought that put freedom of speech on too lofty a pedestal. Perhaps they were right.

His Lordship had hitherto not been of that persuasion, in large

part because he had had confidence in the capacity of the common law to safeguard the fundamental freedoms essential to a free society including the right to freedom of speech which was specifically safeguarded by Article 10 of the Convention. His confidence was seriously undermined by their Lordships' decision.

All the judges in the courts below in this case had been concerned not to impose any unnecessary fetter on freedom of speech. His Lordship suspected that what the Court of Appeal would have liked to achieve was to inhibit *The Sunday Times* from continuing the serialisation of *Spycatcher*, but to leave the press at large at liberty to discuss and comment on the *Spycatcher* allegations.

If there was a method of achieving these results which could be sustained in law, there was much to be said for it. But his Lordship could see nothing whatever, either in law or on the merits, to be said for the maintenance of a total ban on discussion in the press of this country of matters of undoubted public interest and concern which the rest of the world now knew all about and could discuss freely.

Still less could he approve their Lordships' decision to throw in for good measure a restriction on reporting court proceedings in Australia which the Attorney General had never even asked for.

Freedom of speech was always the first casualty under a totalitarian regime. Such a regime could not afford to allow the free circulation of information and ideas among its citizens. Censorship was the indispensable tool to regulate what the public could and what they could not know.

The present attempt to insulate the public in this country from information which was freely available elsewhere was a significant step down that very dangerous road.

The maintenance of the ban, as more and more copies of the book *Spycatcher* were sold in this country and "circulate" here, would seem more and more ridiculous.

If the Government were determined to fight to maintain the ban to the end, they would face inevitable condemnation and humiliation by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Long before that they would have been condemned at the bar of public opinion in the free world.

But there was another alternative. The Government would surely want to reappraise the whole *Spycatcher* situation in the light of the views expressed in the courts below and in the House.

His Lordship dared to hope that they would bring to bear the reappraisal qualities of vision and of statesmanship sufficient to recognise that their water-tight compartment in this litigation had been gained at a price which no Government committed to upholding the values of a free society could afford to pay.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

would be capable of causing much greater injustice to the Attorney General than the continuation of them until trial was capable of causing to *The Guardian* and *The Observer*.

(9) Continuation of the injunctions until trial was therefore preferable to their discharge.

It was common ground that the fate of the injunctions against *The Guardian* and *The Observer*. The nine propositions required amplification and correction.

(1) The public interest character of the Attorney General's claim. It had been suggested that the right sought to be enforced by the Attorney General was a private right only, and that, as such, it must necessarily be overridden by the public right of citizen of a democratic country to freedom of expression in the press. That was not correct.

The Attorney General was suing, as the representative of the Crown, in order to protect the public interest in the maintenance of the security of the British Security Service. The public right to freedom of expression could not even in a democratic country such as the United Kingdom, be absolute.

It was necessary to hold certain exceptions of which the protection of national security was one. That was expressly recognised in Article 10(2) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which the United Kingdom had adhered although its provisions had not been incorporated into our domestic law.

(2) The temporary nature of the injunctions in issue. The fact that the injunctions in issue were temporary only was of the greatest importance. Continuation of them until trial was not a permanent restriction on the right to freedom of expression, which would be made at trial on the Attorney General's claim to final injunctions.

(3) The arguability of the Attorney General's case before publication of *Spycatcher* in America. It was common ground that the view taken by Mr Justice Millett and the Court of Appeal with regard to the strong arguability of the Attorney General's case before publication of *Spycatcher* was not really open to challenge.

(4) The arguability of the Attorney General's case following the publication of *Spycatcher* in America. Under American law the British Government could not now hope to prevent the publication and sale there, and did not attempt to do so. A substantial number of copies of *Spycatcher* as published in America had found their way into the United Kingdom.

The British Government, although it had power in theory to prohibit the importation of copies of the book, accepted that it could not, in practice, effectively enforce such a ban. It was therefore not really open to challenge.

(5) The effect of discharging the temporary injunctions now. If the temporary injunctions were discharged now, so that the newspapers were left free, subject to any questions of copyright, to disseminate generally the disclosures made by Mr Wright in *Spycatcher*, there would be no point in the Attorney General proceeding for trial. All possible damage to the British Security Service would indeed then have been done.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

had cost lives; that could not now be remedied. Want of secrecy in the future could cost more lives; the risk of that could possibly be reduced. So there were two public interests involved: they had to be weighed against each other and a balance struck between them.

In order to enable a court to carry out properly that exercise of weighing and balancing, it was essential that it should have adduced before it the best possible evidence on these crucial questions.

In what way, for what reasons and to what extent, having regard to the publication of *Spycatcher* in America and its so far limited importation into the United Kingdom, general dissemination of its contents to the public by the press here would increase the risk of other members of the British Security Service acting in the same manner as Mr Wright in the future?

These were not matters with regard to which a court could take judicial notice or rely on its own instincts. They were matters for oral evidence from persons such as Sir Robert Armstrong, or others with comparable expertise.

It was for those reasons that the only way in which the balance between the two public interests could be struck was by a court of competent jurisdiction, and that was why the Attorney General's case for final injunctions should succeed, or fail, was by having the action tried.

(6) The effect of discharging the temporary injunctions now. If the temporary injunctions were discharged now, so that the newspapers were left free, subject to any questions of copyright, to disseminate generally the disclosures made by Mr Wright in *Spycatcher*, there would be no point in the Attorney General proceeding for trial. All possible damage to the British Security Service would indeed then have been done.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

His Lordship added a postscript to record that he had now heard the opinions of Lord Templeman and Lord Ackner. He remained in profound disagreement with them.

prevent the mass circulation in this country of confidential information which prejudiced the public interest in the maintenance of an efficient and effective secret Security Service.

Three defences were put forward by the appellant newspapers. First, that Mr Wright intended his treachery to be helpful to the British public, secondly, that damage to the Security Service arising from Mr Wright's treachery had already been fully inflicted, and thirdly, that the public interest in receiving information entitled the press to publish treachery at home provided it had been published abroad. A majority of their Lordships rejected those defences.

The appeal involved a conflict between the right of the public to be protected by the Security Service and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The question was whether the right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right. The right of the public to be protected by the Security Service was a public right, and the right of the public to be supplied with full information by the press was a public right.

order on Mr Wright and the newspapers to account to the Attorney General for any profits they will make from *Spycatcher*. The public interest did not lie in making profits but in preventing profits being made in this country from treachery to this country.

The injunctions were necessary, therefore, in terms of the Convention because harm would be caused to the Security Service if the press insisted on disclosing to their readers not the general nature of Mr Wright's uncorroborated allegations but the mass circumstantial hearsay contained in *Spycatcher* relating to the security service and its activities.

The second reason which made it necessary to continue restrictions on the press lay in the fact that if the injunctions were discharged, in the present case, an uncorroborated allegation of treachery would be published by the device of prior publication anywhere else abroad. Nothing would ever again be confidential save the identity of a source whom a newspaper wished to conceal. His Lordship rejected the allegation that the press would be misled or deceived by the disclosure of the allegations.

It was further accepted that there was a real and serious concern with the efficient functioning of the Security Service and that that interest required protection. It must then follow that it would be a real and serious concern to allow the injunction to be discharged, and the action to continue. The injunction would, therefore, be discharged, and the action to continue.

The House would have established a Charter for Traitors to publish in the most massive scale in England whatever they have managed to publish abroad.

Accordingly, with every respect to the Vice-Chancellor, his Lordship, after carrying out his duty, concluded that the injunctions should be maintained, and the action to continue.

That was the short and simple answer to these appeals. However, it was so short and so simple that it has been suppressed by and submerged in the press hysteria which had greeted the announcement of your Lordships' orders. Although the press had been reporting the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, your Lordships' foundation upon which these appeals were based, there has been virtually no reference to it.

The press did not wish the public to be told a simple sense of proportion. The case had therefore to be presented as open and shut, admitting of no possible argument, and of only one decision - that favourable to the press. That was a distortion of the case, and an abuse of power and an oppressive selection of falling standards.

His Lordship did not share

Opinion poll reveals last-minute drop in support for Lange

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand's election campaign entered its final stages yesterday with the latest opinion poll showing a dramatic narrowing of the Government's lead.

The margin was put at only 4.3 per cent by the Radio New Zealand-National Business Review poll, continuing the decline of recent weeks from the 13 per cent margin of six weeks ago.

Rumours swept the marketplace that another leading opinion poll, Heylen, had detected an even narrower margin in last-minute sampling, but that is not to be disclosed until after the polls close on Saturday night. Heylen confirmed the secret poll but declined to release the results, saying it had a policy of not publishing so close to the election.

Political commentators pointed out that the reduced margin in the poll last week-end indicated that there was a negligible lead on polling day if the trend continued. Until now the campaign has been fought out amid expectations of a comfortable Labour victory.

Both Mr Lange and Mr Jim Bolger, the Opposition National Party leader, spent the final day campaigning in Auckland, New Zealand's largest city. Little campaigning is undertaken today as an election news blackout comes into force at midnight.

Mr Bolger addressed a final rally of 4,000 at Auckland.

confidently predicting a 51-46 election result, which would give a five-seat majority to his National Party.

Mr Lange, whose governing Labour Party has a 15-seat majority, predicted the loss of some government seats, but a workable majority of five to seven seats.

As the election campaign wound to a climax yesterday,



Mr Roger Douglas, the Finance Minister and architect of the economic reforms which have opened up the New Zealand economy over the past three years, campaigned on a beer crate in the Auckland electorate of Remuera. While previously the safest of safe Tory seats, polls show that Remuera is now within a whisker of falling to Labour because of the widespread backing among Tory voters for Mr Douglas's reformist economic policies.

The Labour candidate, a political unknown, is receiving 47 per cent support compared to 49 per cent for Mr

Doug Graham, who is a National MP and junior spokesman on finance.

Mr Douglas then went on to accompany Mr Lange to a lunch attended by around 50 of New Zealand's most influential businessmen. While Mr Bolger received a polite but strained hearing from the business leaders last week, Mr Lange and Mr Douglas were received with approbation when they pledged that the path of economic reform would continue.

Mr Lange said his Government had been forced by the financial crisis which accompanied its election to power in July 1984 to take a course which under normal circumstances would have meant political suicide. The result was a fundamental change in New Zealand society. But the course had been set, the strategy was plain and the Government would persist.

Having made reforms in public sector businesses, by privatizing state-owned trading enterprises and selling off shares in government assets, the Government would now turn its attention to the social services to make them more efficient and effective, he said.

Mr Douglas emphasized that reform of the social services would be a priority of a re-elected Labour Government. New Zealand was not going to be another heartless America or a Britain which did not care about unemployment, he said.

Facelift for a 3,000-year-old priestess



The head of the 3,000-year-old mummified body of Honitau, a Theban priestess, being made ready for public display in Cairo after being locked away for seven years on the orders of the late President Sadat of Egypt.

Honitau was among 26 mummies removed from display at the Egyptian Museum after President Sadat said it was inappropriate for Egypt's ancient rulers to be viewed by the public (Reuters reports

from Cairo). He wanted the corpses to be reburied in their original tombs at Luxor. But there was a risk that they would be destroyed so they remained in Cairo.

Resting in a sealed glass case in the Egyptian Museum, Honitau stares out of a scarred face through eyes with obsidian pupils and whites of ivory. Her leathery features are framed with long, spiral strands of artificial hair which twist around her neck like black snakes.

Honitau got a special facelift to restore her round face, according to Mr Nasri Iskander, in charge of conservation.

He said that embalmers made changes in the mummification process "because they wanted to keep her as the beautiful woman she was before her death". Despite reservations by some scholars, Honitau will be there for all to see when the "mummy room" reopens in October.

Poland grounds Soviet planes

Warsaw (Reuters) — Poland's state airline LOT plans to ground its Soviet-built IL-62M passenger planes for extensive maintenance and fill the gap by leasing an American airliner.

The LOT general manager, Mr Jerzy Slowinski, said a US-built DC8 was being chartered from a company based in Miami, Florida, which will supply the flight crew and guarantee maintenance.

The decision followed the worst disaster in Polish aviation history, in which all 153 people aboard one of the airline's seven IL-62Ms died in a crash outside Warsaw last May.

All but one of the Soviet planes will be temporarily withdrawn from service starting next Monday, and LOT hopes to use the DC8 on its flights to the US and Canada.

Killing denied

Lisbon (Reuters) — Mozambican Renamo rebels denied massacring at least 70 people in the town of Manjacaze in southern Mozambique, as reported by the official Mozambican news agency on Wednesday.

Crash cause

Mexico City (AP) — A cargo plane that crashed on a busy highway last month, killing 43 people, was unable to gain enough altitude because of a mechanical failure in its landing gear, according to a preliminary investigation.

Going home

Sondrio (Reuters) — About 1,200 villagers, moved from their homes in Cepina and two nearby hamlets, after a huge landslide in Italy's flood-hit Adda valley have been allowed to return after tests showed the villages were no longer at risk.

In memoriam

Moscow (Reuters) — Soviet workers laid the cornerstone of an obelisk at Dooch Cape, near the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, in memory of 400 people who died when the liner Admiral Nakhimov sank sea after collision with a cargo ship a year ago.

Steward better

Geneva (Reuters) — M Jean-Pierre Elouma, 45, a Congolese steward shot in the abdomen while overpowering the hijacker of an Air Afrique airliner here three weeks ago, has left hospital.

Muscle out

Burnaby, British Columbia (Reuters) — Three Bulgarian wrestlers who disappeared here three days ago during an international championship have asked for political asylum in Canada.

Geared down

Berlin Borough, New Jersey (AP) — Three bank robbers stole \$1,410, hopped into their getaway car, and were caught by police after a slow-speed chase. The car stuck in first gear.

Nato's next Secretary-General

Jockeying starts for Carrington's job

From Frederick Bonhart, Brussels

Half of Nato's senior officials are away on distant beaches, and there are no regular North Atlantic Council meetings. But there are undercurrents disturbing the apparent calm: the race is on to be successor to Lord Carrington, the Secretary-General.

When he took on the post, Lord Carrington made it clear that he would stay for only four years. If, then, he leaves in June next year, the decision on his successor will have to be taken at the council meeting this December.

The incumbent must be eminent, normally a former Cabinet minister

The selection process is cumbersome. As Nato is not a supra-national organization, decisions have to be agreed by all 16 member countries. This, indeed, is one of the most important tasks of the Secretary-General, who must be able to exert sufficient influence to get ministers to reach a consensus even when it may not be in the immediate interests of their own countries.

tries. So the incumbent must be an eminent personality, normally a former Cabinet minister, with a good working knowledge of English and French. Finally, candidates must be proposed by their own governments.

The post is one of a handful of top international appointments; the salary is negotiated individually and is closely guarded. With it goes an elegant house in Brussels, an armoured-plate Mercedes and a heavy security guard.

Certain countries are automatically eliminated. Britain could not have it again immediately, and the United States already supplies two of the three supreme military commanders, Europe and Atlantic, France and Spain, both outside Nato's military structure, cannot be considered, nor can Iceland, which has no military forces at all. In view of the contentious position Greece and Turkey have taken towards each other, they must also abstain, and Luxembourg is too small.

The names of five possible starters are mentioned in high places, but objections could be raised against them all. Herr

Manfred Wörner, the West German Minister of Defence, is a strong contender since a German has not so far held the post and Bonn is the main contributor to the Alliance in Europe. He is, however, considered somewhat rigid in his views.

And there could be another impediment — Herr Martin Bangemann, the Economics Minister of West Germany, is a possible candidate for the post of President of the EEC Commission, which also falls vacant next year, and it is

With the job come an elegant Brussels house and an armoured-plate Mercedes

thought unlikely that West Germany could have two such posts simultaneously.

With Norway outside the EEC, this objection does not apply to Mr Kaare Willoch, Norway's prime minister from 1981 to 1986 and now chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee. He is understood to be very keen and is strongly backed by

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister, who is expected shortly to make the candidature official. There has not been a Norwegian Secretary-General so far, perhaps because, like Denmark, Norway does not allow nuclear weapons or foreign forces on its soil in peacetime, and this could be an objection.

Italy is fully qualified, but most of the potential candidates do not speak adequate English. Signor Rinaldo Ossola, the Italian Ambassador to Washington, does and, as a former Nato deputy secretary-general, he knows the business well. He wants the post, but has never been a minister and so may not receive enough backing.

Belgium's case is weak, as it has been seriously falling behind in its defence commitments. Nevertheless, the Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, is an old Nato hand, and was in the running the last time round.

Such an objection would not apply to another Belgian, Viscount Etienne Davignon, who is a complete outsider, having never been a minister

Delhi pledges relentless war against terror and poverty

From Gavin Bell, Delhi

Indian leaders vowed to wage "a relentless war" against terrorism and poverty, in speeches yesterday commemorating the fortieth anniversary of independence.

President Venkataraman appealed for an end to the "massacre of innocents" in an emotional address in Parliament before members of India's original Constituent Assembly and veterans of the independence movement.

"Terrorism has hit out at simple men, women and children, the nation's conscience mourns the homes that have been shattered by what can only be called the massacre of innocents."

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, drew applause when he condemned extremist violence and said: "We shall never be cowed by communalism. We shall not let our country become a hostage to cowardly killers." He added: "We rededicate ourselves to preserving our hard-won freedom and waging relentless war on poverty, on prejudice and superstition, on fanaticism and violence, and on all forms of oppression and

discrimination."

The pledge to crack down on communal violence was clearly directed at Sikh extremists who have been waging a bloody separatist campaign in Punjab. Indian and Western intelligence sources said yesterday that 14 Sikh militants from Canada, Britain and Pakistan were known to have entered the country last month, along with a

Karachi — Pakistan is celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its independence amid rumblings of a distant war that threatens to engulf the country (Zahid Hussain writes).

Bombs in Karachi, Lahore and Mardan in the North West Frontier Province signal the spilling over of the war in Afghanistan into Pakistan.

quantity of arms and explosives. They said security around Indian leaders had been strengthened, in anticipation of a terrorist attack.

Since Wednesday terrorists have killed seven policemen in Punjab, including four who had been guarding the home of a prominent newspaper editor. Fireworks displays in

the national and state capitals have been cancelled. Evidently security was the main consideration.

When Mr Gandhi addresses the nation from the ramparts of the 17th-century Red Fort in Delhi tomorrow, he will be wearing a bullet-proof vest, as will most of his entourage.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that the other challenge facing India was a drought affecting large parts of the country. "Severe as it is, we are prepared. We have built a strong and resilient economy. We will ensure employment, drinking water and food to the rural poor, markets for rural craftsmen and fodder for our cattle."

In an interview yesterday, Mr Gandhi also replied to mounting criticism of his Government, notably illegal "commissions" said to have been paid in a \$1.3 billion (£823 million) defence contract. He said he had nothing to be ashamed of, and had "nothing to hide, nothing to fear". The strategy of those ranged against him was to negate the verdict of the ballot box through a campaign based on rumours or untruths.

Ban on Spycatcher necessary to protect the public interest

Continued from page 7

not above the Law, although like some other powerful organisations, they would like that to be so, that is, until they require the Law's protection.

Lord Bridge, in the course of argument asked the question which he considered to be crucial: "Is there any irreparable harm that Mr Wright has not done yet?" His Lordship would answer that question with an emphatic "yes". It was, of course, abundantly clear that the injunctions were no longer effective to safeguard any national secrets that the book might contain. They are indeed "out of the bag" but from that it did not follow that the function of the injunctions was spent.

The recent crescendo of protestations in the press proved that there was all the difference in the world between tolerating the importation of casual copies, as opposed to the mass circulation of the material contained in the book, which the newspapers and the media were so bent upon achieving.

There are at least three answers to the suggestion that an action for an account of profits would be an adequate remedy. Firstly, their Lordships know not whether such a remedy can be obtained in Australia or Canada or elsewhere where this book may be published with the possible exception of America.

Secondly, the practical problems of enforceability may indeed be very great, particularly in cases where the author has spent his profits and the publishers have disposed of them in some way or another.

However, most important of all, profit may not have been the motivation for the publication. An ex-employee of the Service may be embittered or unbalanced, may publish his memoirs out of spite to embarrass his superiors, to mount some eccentric campaign or publish for any number of other reasons.

Dealing with the removal of the proviso in Mr Justice Millett's order relative to ma-

terial disclosed in the Australian Courts there had been an orchestrated and sustained attempt to achieve a situation from which the courts would be powerless to exercise their undoubted jurisdiction to prevent or even limit these serious breaches of confidentiality and the resultant prejudice to the efficiency of the British Security Service.

It was a fact of life, however regrettable, that there were elements in the press as a whole which not only lacked responsibility, but integrity. A very recent civil action had pardoned a plagiarist. It would have been absurd and naive of their Lordships not to have appreciated that every attempt would inevitably have been made to frustrate their orders.

LORD OLIVER said that there could hardly have been a clearer or more flagrant breach of Mr Wright's obligation on confidentiality.

At the outset, there had to be borne in mind a factor of critical importance. The appellants before the House were *The Observer* and *The Guardian*, the *Sunday Times*, which was affected by the injunctions as a result of contempt proceedings, had appeared and argued in support of their appeals. It may be that their Lordships did not know — he was in some special position as a result of the purchase, in circumstances of which he knew nothing, of some rights in Mr Wright's or his publishers' copyright in the book.

But the injunctions, whilst they no doubt affected other newspapers and other organs of the news media, were injunctions against the appellants and it was with their position that the House was primarily concerned.

It had therefore to be kept clearly in mind that the appellants have done and were proposing to do nothing which was not normally involved in the proper conduct of their legitimate business of collecting,

disseminating and commenting upon news which they regarded as of interest to their reading public.

It so happened that, most regrettably, a former servant of the Crown had chosen to publish a book, which was confined to him under an obligation of secrecy but the appellants have not themselves been party to the revelation of the confidential information to the public.

A visitor to this jurisdiction (carrying perhaps a copy of *Spycatcher* and the *Washington Post* in his hand) might, I think pardonably, be surprised at the situation with which he is confronted on his arrival in the land which many regard as the cradle of democratic liberty.

Outside these shores he and every other member of the public could read newspaper reports of and comments on Mr Wright's memoirs. Yet *The Guardian* and *The Observer* newspapers, and effectively the entire English press and other news media, remained prohibited from reproducing or commenting upon matters contained in a book which could be and was being obtained freely by members of the public here and which could on occasions be seen being read by travellers on the London Underground.

That was a situation which none of their Lordships could regard as anything but extremely regrettable. Where his Lordship differed from the majority was in the assessment of whether the continuation of the injunctions, perfectly rational and explicable in their origins, could now any longer be justified and whether, constitutionally and in the public interest in a free society, they ought to be permitted to continue even temporarily pending a full trial, possibly a year or more hence, of the issues raised on the pleadings in this case.

In saying this he did not underestimate the obvious importance of the public interest in protecting the Security Service. What he questioned was both the effectiveness and the appropriateness, in the circumstances as they now existed, of seeking

to do so by continuing against the appellants a fetter on disclosure of information which, for good or ill, was now freely obtainable and disclosable by other members of the public.

The arguments in favour of the continuation of interlocutory injunctive relief were threefold. First, it was said that the continuation of the injunctions will serve the purpose of sustaining the morale of the Security Service.

Secondly, it was said that although the information publication of which was sought to be restrained had become public, publicised, notorious and available virtually everywhere in the world outside England, and although it was available here to anyone sufficiently interested to seek it by buying or borrowing a copy of *Spycatcher*, that situation had been brought about by the machinations of the wrongdoers whom it is sought to restrain in the Australian action.

An English court, it was submitted, ought to be reluctant to permit its orders to be set at naught by the very people whose wrongful action gave rise to the action in which the orders were made.

Thirdly, it was argued, the injunctions sought by the Attorney General were interlocutory only. None of the information publication of which it is sought to restrain can be said to be of vital immediate moment. What real harm, it was argued, when the public has been deprived of this information for 12 years, could there be in holding up further distribution of it for a further year or two years until the action has been brought to trial?

The case was a unique one. There was a point during the argument when the skill of Mr Mummery's advocacy almost persuaded his Lordship to take the same view as the majority. Further reflection impelled me to an opposite conclusion, but he mentioned it first, in the predictable clamour aroused when your Lordships' decision was announced, it should be thought that the solution of the very difficult problems posed

came easily or obviously to any member of the House.

Taking the arguments which have been deployed in turn, that which seeks to justify the continuation of the injunctions on what one may call the Admiral Byng principle, "pour encourager les autres", was less than convincing. It was, in fact, but more remedy against these appellants.

The morale effect within the Service was the only aspect of the damage to the Service envisaged in the evidence before Millett J, which could still have any relevance.

So far as an injunction against the English press, whether permanent or temporary, might act as a deterrent to other members of the Service, its frailty was demonstrable and had already been demonstrated by the obvious ease with which publication may be brought about in other parts of the world.

Moreover, the deterrent effect of proceedings for an account of profits remained and the determination with which the present claim had been pursued against Mr Wright should be ample demonstration that the path of the would-be publisher of confidences would not be easy.

As to the insecurity which may be felt by existing members of the Service, the fact was that, whether or not the news media here could be restrained from publishing allegations by their fellow members, the free availability of the book in this country demonstrated the continued existence of that risk.

When allegations, however unfair and possibly untrue had already been made the subject-matter of extensive public discussion and were freely current worldwide in book form and in foreign newspapers circulating in both here and abroad, further restraint on public discussion could provide little reassurance.

But even allowing that there remained any substance in that argument, his Lordship questioned whether the imposition of an injunction on a simply in order to publish B and to

provide an example to C is a correct or permissible use of an injunctive remedy. The injunction was originally imposed in order to preserve the confidentiality of the then unpublished allegations.

That confidentiality had now, without fault on the part of the appellants, been irrevocably destroyed and, no doubt, destroyed as a result of a calculated policy adopted by Mr Wright and those associated with him.

His Lordship could well see — and this equally applied to the second argument — that the denial to Mr Wright of the audience that he most desired to reach could provide a cogent reason why the Attorney General may wish to maintain the injunctions, but as against these appellants that did not constitute a proper justification for them.

It did so only if, in seeking further to publish what is already public, they could properly be said to be threatening some invasion of private law right of the Crown.

The third argument gave the greatest concern, for although it resulted in a situation which could not do anything but engender disrespect for the law, it had an appealing logic given the major premise upon which it was based, that is to say, that there remained an arguable case for the grant of permanent injunctions against the appellants at the trial. In the events which have happened his Lordship questioned that premise.

The salient feature of the instant case and one which distinguished all previous authorities, was that the persons against whom relief was sought were persons who have come upon the information sought to be protected without having been involved in any way in its wrongful publication. The justification for the imposition of a restraint upon republication by such a person must rest upon the premise that once he knew that the information was confidential and had been disclosed in breach of confidence, it would be unconscionable for him to make use of it.

Once, however, that information had been so widely disseminated that it can properly be said to be in the public domain then it ceased to be any longer confidential information.

There could not be an injunction against use or republication by the general public and it could no longer be said to be unconscionable for a person untaught by complicity in its original publication to make use of that which is available to be made use of by everyone else, save possibly the original confidant and those who have aided and abetted him.

So far as they were concerned, his Lordship did not accept that continued availability of injunctive relief against them stood or fell with the continuation of the injunctions against these appellants.

As was pointed out in the course of the argument, the case of the Attorney General was unlikely to improve between now and the trial and the House had all the material required to determine the point.

His Lordship fully appreciated the point of the majority that the question should not now be determined without a further argument for which the trial would provide an occasion, but for his part, he found it difficult to see how, once the information has achieved such a degree of public availability and notoriety that any member of the public could legitimately possess himself of it, read it, discuss it and pass it on to others, it could be right to regard it as otherwise than in the public domain.

If that was right then it was difficult to see how it could be successfully argued that the appellants should be permanently enjoined from "disclosing to any person" (including presumably their own employees) information which had been and was being freely disclosed by members of the public to one another by selling or lending a book which was in free and open circulation.

Were we to be presented with the unedifying spectacle of a court trying the action or a

substantial part of it in camera, not for the purpose of preserving secrets of the State or anything of that nature, but simply in order to prevent the public from learning and commenting upon allegations which were contained in a book which any member of the public was at liberty to go and buy in the market place?

We did not have a First Amendment, as Blackstone observed, the liberty of press was essential to the nature of a free state. The price that we paid was that that liberty could be and sometimes was harnessed to the carriage of liars or charlatans, but that could not be avoided if the liberty was to be preserved.

No one contended that the liberty was absolute and there were occasions when it must yield to national emergency, to considerations of national security, and, on occasion, to private law rights of confidentiality where they are not overborne by some countervailing public interest.

But if those privileges were to be overborne, then they must be overborne to some purpose. The argument is not perhaps much assisted by homely metaphors about empty stables or empty cages, but his Lordship could not help but feel that the House was being asked in the light of what had now occurred to beat the air and to interfere with an essential freedom for the preservation of confidentiality that had already been lost beyond recall.

Solicitors: Lovell White & King; Turner Kenneth Brown; Theodore Goddard; Treasury Solicitor.

THE TIMES
TRADE
ADVERTISERS
TEL: 01-481 1920
ADVERTISING
FAX NO.
01-481 9313
TELEX
925088
PRIVATE
ADVERTISERS
TEL: 01-481 4600

WORLD SUMMARY

Accusations fly as strike spreads

Johannesburg — South Africa's striking black miners and their white employers traded accusations of intimidation and sabotage yesterday as sporadic violence broke out on mining properties (Nicholas Bessent writes). The giant Anglo-American Corporation, which has been hardest hit by the four-day strike, accused workers on the east Rand of numerous acts of sabotage, including releasing five tons of sulphuric acid, switching off power supplies and sabotage.

The company said there were signs that increasing numbers of workers were returning to gold and coal mines. By contrast, the secretaries-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said the strike was spreading. He said 10 mines and facilities had been closed in a walkout by 12,000 workers in addition to the 42 mines where the NUM says 340,000 have stopped work. The Chamber of Mines maintained that fewer than 230,000 black miners of the workforce of half-a-million were on strike yesterday.

Laos to receive US aid

Bangkok — The United States has agreed to provide aid to Laos, believed to be similar to that promised to Vietnam two weeks ago, when special humanitarian help was offered in return for co-operation in tracing Americans missing from the Vietnam War (Neil Kelly writes).

The US Embassy in Bangkok issued a statement yesterday saying that American officials visiting Laos had reached unspecified agreements with Vietnamese and that the two sides would meet again soon to implement them.

It is unclear what those agreements are except that Laos is to resume "humanitarian co-operation" in tracing 550 Americans missing there, while the US has undertaken to respond to Laos's humanitarian problems.

Roh backs Rhodes strikers fire out

Seoul (Reuters) — As labour unrest spread to South Korea's smaller enterprises yesterday, Mr Roh Tae Woo, the leader of the country's ruling party, said strikers were justified in seeking higher pay and fairer treatment.

"Workers should have a fairer share of the country's economic progress," he told a news conference, saying Government policies keeping wages low must be modified. Strikes spread further yesterday through the electronics industry. Another 53 companies joined the 241 already affected.

UK student arrested

Jerusalem — A British student was among six people arrested outside the US Consulate in east Jerusalem yesterday during a demonstration only broken up by an Israeli police charge (Ian Murray writes). He was named by the president of Bir Zeit University as Mr Mark Muller.

The protesters were seeking the release of three Palestinians, arrested in a police raid this week on a university dormitory in an apparent roundup of potential troublemakers before the scheduled reopening of the campus yesterday. It was closed by the authorities for four months after demonstrations, in one of which a student was shot dead by troops.

Potholer Island's decision

Paris — Police and volunteer rescue teams in Grenoble are to decide today whether to continue their search for Mr Alex Pichler, aged 17, from Manchester, who disappeared a week ago after descending into one of the biggest potholes in the world (Susan MacDonald writes).

A large-scale search has been in operation, both above and below ground, since the Gouffre du Berger, near Grenoble, was found. A 20-man team from a Manchester potholing club.

Big education fraud

Harare — For six years Zimbabwe has been spending possibly more than 10 per cent of its education budget in paying teachers who are retired, dismissed or dead (Ian Raith writes). The *Herald*, Zimbabwe's chief daily newspaper, reported yesterday that the Ministry of Education had been paying for "hundreds, probably even more" teachers who "existed only in the criminal minds of some authorities". The fraud was discovered when the payment system was altered and cheques were made out to individual teachers, resulting in a "mountain" of returned cheques.

Soviet plan to improve harvests

From Mary Dejevsky Moscow

The Soviet leadership has approved a set of measures designed to improve scientific support services to farmers and increase crop yields.

They include financial incentives for groups and institutes which contribute to increased productivity in agriculture, and provision for the profits from innovations to be shared equally between the researchers and the farms.

The new measures, contained in a Party and Government resolution, amount to a sweeping revision of the existing relationship between the scientific world and farming in the Soviet Union.

They dovetail with provisions, already announced, for the transfer of many research institutions to a self-financing system from the beginning of next year.

The timing of the new measures, as the Soviet harvest is in full swing, suggests that, despite optimism about the size of this year's grain harvest and despite changes in the way farms are managed, the agricultural sector is still not performing as well as the leadership believes it could and should.

This year's grain harvest is being delayed, mainly because of the severe winter and cool, wet summer.

Argentina and UK in fish talks

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

Efforts to reach an understanding with Argentina on avoiding incidents in disputed South Atlantic fishing waters have taken a step forward.

The second round of indirect contacts between London and Buenos Aires was completed this week when the US State Department delivered a message from Britain to Argentine representatives.

Although the content of the four messages exchanged so far has been kept secret, their scope is understood to be modest. Even a minimal understanding would be the first step since the 1982 war towards establishing a working relationship.

The contacts began in January and have moved slowly. There is some surprise that they have got this far. But both British and Argentine officials have a wish to prevent clashes along the border between Britain's 150-mile fishing zone around the Falklands and Argentine waters.

Sixteen Spanish trawlers have been licensed by the Falkland Islands to fish for the most valuable catch, squid, sold as calamaries in Spanish restaurants. The squid are frequently found in border waters, where they pose a risk of incidents.

Democrats demand accountability

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Democrats reacted with restraint to President Reagan's speech on Wednesday, saying they were ready to put the Iran-Contra scandal "behind us". But they gave a warning that before the country could deal effectively with the future, "there must be accountability for the past".

Senator George Mitchell, of Maine, voiced his party's reaction immediately after the President's television address, in which he accepted ultimate responsibility for the scandal and admitted that he had been "stubborn in my pursuit of a policy that went astray".

Senator Mitchell, who was one of the most incisive members of the congressional investigating panel, did not challenge what Mr Reagan said about the affair.

But he emphasized the President's "serious mistakes," noting that he had personally approved the sale of weapons to Iran — "a mistake so grave that Americans now risk their lives in that region face the terrible possibility of attack by a nation we helped arm".

He said Mr Reagan "approved in writing the exchange of arms for hostages," which left "our policy against terrorism in ruins" and as many hostages now as when the initiative began.

He added: "Mistakes were made not only in the execution of policies. Major mistakes were the policies themselves, and the policies were the President's." But, looking to the future, he said: "There's much to be done together."

He praised Mr Reagan's arms control efforts and the peace plan for Central America, but not his call for a balanced budget amendment. He talked about planned reforms in health and social services and other bills, ranging from civil rights to trade, and said: "In these efforts, we want to work with the President in a spirit of mutual trust."

In his 18-minute address, delivered with firmness and dignity, President Reagan said he respected the American people too much to make excuses for the Iran-Contra affair. "There's nothing I can say that will make the situation right," he said there

were times when he was "mad as a hornet" over the affair. "Just look at the damage that has been done."

He insisted again that he knew nothing of the diversion of funds from the Iran arms profits to the Nicaraguan Contras, and firmly rebuked Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, his former National Security Adviser, by saying no operation was so secret that it should be kept from the Commander-in-Chief. "The buck stops with me."

President Reagan said the biggest lesson from the congressional hearings was that the White House and Congress must regain trust in each other.

Some Democrats criticized the President's failure to respond to specific charges made during the 12 weeks of testimony, or to clear up lingering questions such as the exact role of the late William Casey, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

But Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, said yesterday that he had advised the President not to do so. He said Mr Reagan had been "really upset" with some of the implications of the testimony.

But he recommended to the President two objectives for his speech: to put the hearings in perspective, and to outline what he wanted to do for the balance of his term.

Mr Baker said he also told him this would not be his last word on the scandal; there would be other opportunities to speak out. The speech was not designed to be a definitive answer to every one of the witnesses.

President Reagan yesterday left for his three-week holiday on his mountaintop ranch in California. He gave notice in his speech that when he came back he would concentrate on maintaining peace and stability in the Gulf, protecting the interests of the Contras in Central American peace talks, arms control and budgetary and trade issues.

He also indicated he would fight hard to get Senate confirmation of Judge Robert Bork, his nominee to the Supreme Court.

The Democrats kept quiet on their promised opposition



President Reagan gives a thumbs-up sign as he prepares to board his helicopter on the South Lawn of the White House yesterday on his way to a holiday at his California ranch.

to Judge Bork. They also said they would not make the US hostages in Lebanon a campaign issue. Instead, they plan to concentrate on the budget deficit and attempts to force Mr Reagan to work with

Congress in reducing the public debt.

Some right-wing conservatives yesterday expressed disappointment with President Reagan's speech, saying

he had capitulated to the Democrats' demands. They said the passion and vigour had gone out of the President, and faulted him for not championing the Contra cause more energetically.

Brief respite in Gulf crisis

Ships brave mines and a dead camel

From Robert Fisk Dubai

The authorities in the United Arab Emirates created a two-mile exclusion zone around the mined area of the Fujairah anchorage yesterday as two of the three US-flagged super-tankers in Kuwait harbour were reported to have completed taking on oil for their return voyage to the Strait of Hormuz under American naval escort.

But just briefly yesterday the Gulf seemed to have returned to what most Arab states would like to regard as normal. The Kuwaitis formally thanked the superpowers for maintaining freedom of navigation and the British harbour master of Fujairah logged 107 ships moving into and out of his anchorage despite the mines. Indeed, the most recent reported sighting of a mine — from a barge north of Khorfakkan — has turned out to be nothing more lethal than a dead camel.

Ose — The Norwegian Shipowners' Association yesterday called for the formation of a multilateral minesweeping force under the aegis of the UN to patrol the Gulf (Tony Samuels writes). A Government spokesman said later that such a force would clearly be "defensive" and would be able to operate without the political charge adhering to the minesweeping patrols sent by individual nations. Norwegian-owned and registered shipping is among the largest presence in the Gulf.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, spoke with considerable discretion yesterday, expressing his country's appreciation "for the international co-operation and technical efforts... which guarantee freedom of security and normal passage through the Gulf."

He was clearly referring to the Soviet Union, as well as

the US. Even Tehran Radio, which yesterday maintained a limited inactivity against the presence of foreign warships in the Gulf, could only condemn Britain and France for giving "very effective help" to President Reagan by sending minesweepers to the area.

But any suggestion that the crisis here has eased would be an illusion.

The US helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal, with Sea Stallion mine-hunting helicopters on board, is now steaming from Diego Garcia to the Gulf of Oman and, within scarcely two weeks and with the addition of the British and French minesweepers, there will be at least 50 foreign warships in the region.

The British and French vessels will almost certainly have to start work in the Gulf of Oman itself, perhaps in the area off Khorfakkan where three mines, all now believed to be of modern Soviet manufacture, are still tethered to the seabed. The Emirates prohib-

ited all flights over the area yesterday, thus effectively preventing journalists from seeing any more mines: two of them were in fact discovered by American television crews.

Tehran Radio has, meanwhile, announced that the pipeline for pumping oil from Iran to the Soviet Union, which was closed down in 1979, should be opened again in three months; it was another of the small gestures which Iran is now making to repair relations with Moscow.

There are now several Western embassies in the Gulf region whose political staffs believe the Iranian leadership is becoming increasingly fearful of a conflict with America.

That might just account for Tehran's reluctance to reject outright last month's United Nations Security Council ceasefire resolution; more likely, however, the Iranians suspect that any formal rejection would provide the Iraqis with an excuse to resume attacks on Iranian oil tankers.

Magazine links Iranian diplomat in hiding with the extreme right

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

While the most wanted man in France, Mr Wahid Gerdji, continues to stay within the sanctuary of the Iranian Embassy in Paris, cut off from the rest of the world by a police cordon, outside a storm is brewing over his alleged connection with French extreme right-wing elements.

Mr Gerdji's refusal to present himself before a French magistrate investigating last year's terrorist bombings in France led Paris to break off diplomatic relations with Iran.

The French have blockaded the Iranian Embassy to prevent Mr Gerdji and the other diplomats from leaving the country until he is compelled with the magistrate's wishes.

In a tit-for-tat move, French diplomats in Tehran remain blockaded inside their embassy there.

Now the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* and, more importantly, *Le Monde*, have come out with stories of an unlikely alliance between Mr Gerdji — officially the embassy's interpreter, but unofficially considered to be their number two — and a bookshop in central Paris specializing in extreme right-wing publications, with such

titles as *The Myth of Auschwitz* and *The History of the SS*. The owner of the Ogmios Bookshop, M Bertrand Leforestier, told *The Times* yesterday that he would be suing *Le Monde* for their allegations that the bookshop's catalogue was financed with a cheque signed by Mr Gerdji.

M Leforestier admits his catalogue was paid for by Mr Gerdji — but says the cheque was payment for a printing contract.

M Leforestier said he first contacted Mr Gerdji about a journalists' trip to the Iranian war front at the beginning of this year.

In March, M Leforestier won a contract to print an expensive hard-backed book in French for the Iranian Embassy, *A Look at the Islamic Republic of Iran*, intended to promote Iran.

It was the cheque for partial payment of this book that M Leforestier says was diverted to pay for his bookshop's catalogue.

Le Canard Enchaîné says the Iranian-French extreme right relationship stretches further back, and anti-semitism is cited as a probable common link.

War of words goes on over deaths in Mecca

From A Correspondent, Riyadh

A Saudi diplomat is staging a hunger strike in a hospital in Tehran while his Government and the Iranian authorities continue to dispute events that led to the rioting at Mecca, which Tehran alleges involved Saudi police shooting Iranian pilgrims.

The Saudi political attaché in Tehran, Mr Mosaad Al-Ghamdi, is staging a hunger strike and refusing medical attention in a bid to force his release. When the Saudi Embassy in Tehran was stormed by the Iranians after the Mecca riot he was severely beaten by Revolutionary Guards and suffered a broken leg and pelvis.

Some 35 Saudi diplomats and their families have been detained in two flats in Tehran since the Embassy was sacked.

The Iranian Embassy in Riyadh is not under a similar blockade, although the Iranians there have claimed they

were besieged for 30 hours last week by Saudi police.

The Saudis are concerned that their diplomats will be hostages until the last Iranian pilgrims return home, while the Iranians are worried that the Saudis will hold some of the Iranian troublemakers, who could be put on trial and sentenced to death.

Saudi Arabia claims Malaysian and Iranian witnesses Revolutionary Guards pumping bullets into the bodies of some of the 275 Iranians who died during the rioting. The Saudis also claim that the Iranians are producing casualties from the Gulf war front as pilgrims hit by Saudi gunfire.

Aware that the Iranians might allege the Saudis opened fire Riyadh took the precaution of having the dead pilgrims examined by Haj officials of various Muslim nations. These officials have backed the Saudi claim that the pilgrims were not killed by bullets.

Support vessel from Falklands to aid mine hunt

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Fleet Auxiliary ship *Diligence*, which arrived only three days ago for operational duty in the Falklands, received a signal on Wednesday ordering it to the Gulf to help in the British minesweeping operation, according to Ministry of Defence sources yesterday.

The 140 crew of the 5,814-ton support ship, which replaced the bomb-damaged destroyer HMS Glasgow in the South Atlantic during the Falklands conflict in 1982, were told that *Diligence* had been chosen to be the permanent support ship during the operation.

Diligence's sister ship, the merchant vessel, *Stena Sea Spray*, which had just left the Falklands to return home for leave, was ordered back to Port Stanley for an extended tour of duty.

Navy sources in the Falklands said yesterday that the signal from the Ministry of Defence had come as a complete surprise. "Although in our sort of work, you get used to surprises," they said.

Yesterday senior Royal Navy staff completed the final parts of the minesweeping "package" which, for the first few weeks, will now involve a total of seven ships. Previously it had been announced that only five ships would be going to the Gulf.

They will be joining the three warships and support ship of the Armilla Patrol which is already in the Gulf.

Naval sources said yesterday that the four minesweepers, HMS Brocksby, Bicester, Harworth and Brecon would now be accompanied by two support ships on the way to the Gulf, HMS *Abdiel*, a warship built to support mine counter measure forces, and RFA *Regent*. *Diligence* will be the first to reach the Gulf, according to the naval sources. *Abdiel* and *Regent* will return home once the three support ships have met in the Gulf.

Diligence has a crew of 40 Royal Fleet Auxiliary members and about 100 Royal Navy personnel. She is fitted with huge engineering workshops and naval sources admitted yesterday that she had been selected because of the potential need to repair

British warships at sea if they came under attack. Iran has said that British ships could now be attacked following the Government's decision to send minesweepers.

The Royal Navy insisted yesterday that the intention was still to retain as low a profile as possible and said there were no plans to send more warships to protect the minesweepers.

Commander Timothy Hildesley, aged 41, who will command the British minesweeping force, admits that he joined the Royal Navy to be an "action man" and is excited by the job.

He has specialized in mine counter measure work since the late 1960s and had his first

operational experience in Suez in 1974.

Commander Hildesley, who was awarded an MBE for his work, was the Royal Navy's liaison officer for Operation Harling, the codename for the mine clearance work in the Red Sea.

He has served as commanding officer of two minesweepers, HMS *Brinton* and *Broington*, and on a Hunt Class minesweeper, HMS *Devonport*, similar to the vessels now going to the Gulf. He is commander of Fourth Squadron Mine Counter Measures.

Yesterday senior naval sources said that at present the plan was for the ships to be self-supporting without depending on a permanent port facility at one of the Gulf states, although *Diligence*, which does not have the status of warship, would be able "to put into any port". Diplomatic moves are underway to find a Gulf state willing to provide port and air base facilities for the crew changes.

As *The Times* disclosed yesterday, two Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft are due to fly out to the Gulf within the next week, but the Ministry of Defence was adamant that they would be playing no part in the minesweeping operation. The two aircraft from 201 Squadron in Rosthring would be taking part in training exercises, which had been planned a long time ago. They are expected to be based at the Omani air base of Seeb.



Commander Hildesley, in charge of mine clearance.

Germans modify Pershing position

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Opposition within the West German Government to giving up 72 US-controlled Pershing IA missiles is crumbling.

For the first time, a senior figure in the governing coalition has said Bonn should "if necessary" agree to the Pershings being part of the "double-zero option" to remove all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Herr Uwe Rönneberger, a deputy parliamentary leader of the Free Democratic Party, the junior coalition partner, is quoted in this morning's edition of the *Hamburger Morgenpost* newspaper as saying that Bonn must maintain its room to manoeuvre. "That could go so far as allowing the 72 Pershing IAs to go, in the interests of achieving a double-zero agreement as the first step for further disarmament," he said. The Free Democrats' parliamentary party said later this was now its official position.

The Soviet Union has for some time said the West German Pershings are the "last stumbling block" to an agreement, rejecting claims by Bonn and Washington that they are a "third-state" system and do not belong in the negotiations. The decisive point, the Kremlin says, is that the warheads are under US control.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union has not commented on Herr Rönneberger's statement, although the party's disarmament spokesman, Herr Jürgen Todenhofer, yesterday repeated a warning against giving way on the Pershings.

But a senior CDU source implied there was movement within his party. He was not sure how far Herr Todenhofer could speak for the rest of the Christian Democrats.

GENEVA: Mr Yuri Nazarkin, the Soviet ambassador to the 40-nation disarmament conference, called yesterday for an immediate system to inspect objects launched into space to ensure they were not carrying weapons (Reuters reports).



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

A COURT DIVIDED

We must be grateful for the speed with which the Law Lords have produced the reasons behind their decision to prevent the publication in British newspapers of Mr Peter Wright's book, *Spycatcher*. They have clearly noted the concern felt by the press at the time of their majority decision to maintain injunctions which prevent some readers here from reading allegations about our secret services which every reader in many other countries may freely read.

One could fairly say, in fact, that the anger which all their lordships legitimately feel at Mr Wright (and at the money which he may make from revealing his country's secrets) is as nothing compared to the anger which some of them feel to the press. Lord Ackner refers to media reaction to the extended injunctions as "an abuse of power and a depressing reflection of falling standards and values". He talks of "hysteria" and "antic disposition", dragging in the behaviour of two popular newspapers in the Jeffrey Archer libel case to back the unprecedented decision to ban all papers from reporting an open court case in Australia.

We would make no claim for the benefit to the nation of its citizens reading Mr Wright's book; we merely object to the arbitrary and dangerous manner in which its contents are being selectively denied to our readers. It will be of much greater benefit if as many people as possible read instead the Law Lords' judgments, which we publish today in full. For they show with stark clarity the gulf within the highest court in the land between those who give a reasonable impression of living and thinking in the real world of the 1980s and those whose attitudes would be more easily comprehended by Mr Charles Dickens.

Yesterday's full judgments confirm that the substantial point of the majority case is that the injunctions against publication are only temporary and that it would be wrong therefore to destroy the Government's case by permitting publication before a full trial was heard. Additional to this is the view that to prevent the mass publication of Mr Wright's allegations, even when the publication to a large minority was well advanced, would deter Mr Wright from similar behaviour in future, deter imitators, and strengthen the morale of the security service.

This position has little merit. The idea of a new trial of the issue after what has happened so far and after the level of legal debate that has been given to it already seems absurd. As Lord Brandon points out, "we are to be presented with the unedifying spectacle of a court trying the action, or a substantial part of it in camera, not for the purpose of preserving secrets of the state but simply in order to prevent the public from learning allegations made in a book which any member of the public is at liberty to go out and buy in the market place". And as we have argued in previous leading articles, the chaos of the present position does nothing for the security service but subject it to ridicule.

It can, however, be argued in defence of the majority view that it has a degree of logic. In theory in such a case the status quo should be preserved (if necessary by injunction) until a full trial can be heard. Unfortunately injunc-

tions have been unable to maintain the status quo here, a fact with which the majority seem quite incapable of coming to grips.

The much more important failure of the majority view is, as Lord Bridge shows throughout his indignant presentation of the minority case, its abandonment of reality, its inability to place in due proportion the issues of basic freedoms which are here at stake. Lord Bridge shares Lord Brandon's scepticism about a full trial, seeing that "in practice, your lordships' decision of the present appeals will effectively foreclose the options open to the trial". But he goes much further: in language that does proper justice to the Law Lords' extension of the ban to the Australian courts, he declares that "freedom of speech is always the first casualty under a totalitarian regime". He prophesies "condemnation and humiliation" in the eyes of the free world. He avows that the Government's "wafer-thin victory in this litigation has been gained at a price which no government committed to upholding the values of a free society ought to pay."

Lord Bridge is not a man without regard for the needs of state security. As a former chairman of the Security Commission he has more experience of the world of Peter Wright than any of his colleagues. He grasps the tawdry facts of the case. He sees the need for new solutions to the problems which it raises.

In this respect he stands in sharp contrast to his colleagues. Lord Ackner quotes a sixty year old judgment of Lord Sankey to bolster his assertion that "English justice will have come to a pretty pass if our inability to control what happens beyond our shores is to result in total incapacity to control what happens within our very own jurisdiction."

Lord Ackner may legitimately regret the days when Britain had merely to raise its voice to bring obedience to the world. Judicial wishfulness does nothing, however, to confront the problems of keeping secrets in an era of intrusive international communications and increasingly multinational publishing. It makes Lord Ackner look foolish, the law look foolish and the country look foolish too.

The prejudice of Lord Ackner against mass publication as opposed to publication for a minority is breathtaking. No less so is Lord Templeman's naivety about the subject at issue. "Our friends will be dismayed and our enemies rejoice at the failure of the British to protect the security service from calumny reported in the British press", he writes. Yet it is in the very nature of security services to attract calumny and distribute it about their opponents. What does Lord Templeman believe is the habitual behaviour of spies, something suitable for guest night in the Inner Temple? Or does he mean by "calumny" to suggest that the allegations in *Spycatcher* are all false?

The essence of the case remains today as it did before the Law Lords' judgments appeared. The Government must accept that there are no secrets left in Mr Wright's book. It must then take realistic steps to stop a recurrence.

NO PLAYING FOR TIME

The decision by Barclays Bank to invest £4 million in sponsoring the Football League is a welcome vote of confidence in Britain's national sport. Almost any fairy godmother would have been greeted with relief by the hard-pressed League at the start of its centenary season. But the fact that a clearing bank, with a big reputation to put at risk, has come along must be doubly gratifying to clubs and players.

The danger is that too much faith is placed in its magic wand. The Football League still looks like an overgrown pumpkin that will need more than Barclays cash to get it moving. The package it has just secured will help it to survive. But it will need to do much more itself if it is to prosper.

Those who are responsible for this sport can take a more sanguine view of the coming season than they have for the last few years. The last one was characterized by rising attendances and declining violence — and then ended on the highest note of all with a very fine Cup Final.

The underlying fault is still, however, that the League is trying to do too much with far too little. This week's survey of soccer finances, which has shown that 80 of the League's 92 clubs are technically insolvent, reflects a malaise requiring urgent and drastic treatment.

Many could help themselves by sharing grounds. This is more easily said than done, because passionate, tribal instincts intervene. Nor is it always geographically very practicable. To build a new ground halfway between two old ones, might just make

travelling there inconvenient for supporters of both clubs — and bring about a fall in attendances.

The higher standards of safety and accommodation demanded as a result of the Bradford fire have imposed a financial penalty to add to the existing costs of maintenance. If clubs which live cheek by jowl in British cities, do not appreciate the advantages of shared facilities it is hard to feel much sympathy for them if they sink into debt and dereliction.

Another solution is to develop more grounds as local social centres. This is again much easier in theory than in practice, given the shortage of room for development at many clubs — as well as their lack of resources. But the prospects for cooperation with private developers are too often unexplored by football clubs because they contemplate any change with deep reluctance.

The sad truth remains that there are far too many clubs in the Football League for the resources which are available to sustain them. If they will not merge, share their facilities or develop their often valuable sites to bring in additional revenue, they will ultimately perish — or at best, drop out of the League into amateur or part-time status. The football season is already far too long.

Barclays sponsorship should not be seen as a palliative, still less a panacea. It is simply one of a number of opportunities which the League should perceive as such — to tide it over while it tackles the unavoidable questions over its long-term future.

Country living

From Mr John B. Weller

Sir, Mr Swain (August 8) makes statements which need to be challenged. He claims farm buildings did not relate to an industry. This is a post-1947 planning definition: farmers consider agriculture a great industry and their historic buildings are of interest as industrial archaeology as much as vernacular building.

Second, he reflects a planning presumption against people living, if they wish, amidst farmland. This is both arrogant and presumes a corollary, namely that of housing estates at the edge of villages are a better form of settlement. Many villages suffer this defect. Dispersed dwellings, including farm conversions, are an issue of design and of landscape, not settlement, policy, provided their owners can afford some loss of public services.

Perhaps planners should try to revive section 7 of the Erection of Cottages Act of 1958: this required all further shed or barn conversions into dwellings to include four acres. Rural dwellers should have a stake in land and its management to understand their responsibility to rural community, let alone the original objective of self-sufficiency.

Third, historic farm buildings are more than cathedral-like (barns) and cowsheds. The objective for their use should be to retain a sense of the *genius loci*, often that of enclosed settlement. Too often planners think that only barns matter. Certainly, conversion should not pander to the ethos of suburbia.

I stand against the presumptions of the Babergh local plan and I fear for the future of my district. I made similar points in my commissioned report to the Countryside Commission, in

1983, on the rescue of redundant farm buildings. Yours faithfully, JOHN B. WELLER, 152 High Street, Bideston, Suffolk, August 10.

Piling it on

From Mr H. I. Alexander

Sir, After reading some of your recent issues, may I ask: are there any omissions which are not standing; any reappraisals which are not agonising; any circles which are not vicious; any rooms which are not smoke-filled; any inner cities which are not deprived; any face of capitalism which is not unacceptable; any minorities which are not ethnic; any World which is not Third?

Yours faithfully, H. I. ALEXANDER, 26 FLEABROOK, Ham, Richmond-upon-Thames, Surrey, August 12.

A pointing finger on phone faults

From Mr Peter J. Prior

Sir, During my many years as an industrialist I always regarded Britain's telephone system as the worst in Europe or America. Thus I had vaguely imagined that, with privatisation, it could only get better.

How wrong I was: the performance of British Telecom has plunged depths hitherto undiscovered even by the previous managers.

Our system's defects are so numerous that I can select only a few at random: calls that don't connect; public telephones which are unserviceable (or worse, in-servicable); new call boxes, products of perverse ingenuity, which deny one access to the operator or to directory enquiries; are capable of receiving either coins or phonecards but not both, and some of which unite in the frustration of credit-card calls.

Telecom cheerfully persuades one to purchase devices of dubious reliability — only to be told when they go wrong that one must organise one's own repair arrangements and that Telecom engineers do not expect to call.

The conceited mandarins who run this awful organisation then have the gall to fund advertising campaigns saying what a wonderful lot they are. They vaunt the vast, ill-gotten profit of Telecom derived from the long-suffering subscribers they have no compunction in ravishing.

What is worse, they contrive to make subtle increases in the real cost of their peripheral services. The prices charged to my company in Hereford for an identical entry in the Yellow Pages are a typical example: 1985, £202; 1986, £220 (up 9 per cent); 1987, £264 (up 20 per cent).

In any big organisation responsibility — and fault — always lies at the top. Let us call on the shareholders of Telecom to take action. Let the board of directors be discharged and be replaced by persons capable of raising the telephone service to a proper standard, persons whose record, energy and competence inspire the confidence of every subscriber.

Yours sincerely, PETER J. PRIOR, Railways, Sutton St Nicholas, Herefordshire, August 10.

Space research

From Professor M. J. Seaton, FRS

Sir, Research on the energy-sources of the stars started in the 1920s and your writer, Robert Matthews, in his report (July 27) on a £700 million EEC project to utilize these sources may well be correct that their commercial harnessing on earth may not be achieved before the year 2040. In any case, such a project could never have been conceived without long years of fundamental research of a type which would not have attracted funds from industry.

The same is true for many other advances in technology which enrich our daily lives.

Yet I would not consider such long-term prospects of enrichment to be the sole, or even the main, reason for adequate Government funding of our universities. Without sufficient support for research and learning — in the arts as well as the sciences — the whole intellectual life of the nation will become impoverished.

Yours faithfully, M. J. SEATON, University College London, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Gower Street, WC1, July 27.

Fare and unfair?

From Mr Michael J. Roos

Sir, Early one evening this week, I boarded a Cambridge to London train at Stansted, in Essex, and alighted 20 minutes or so later at Broxbourne. The ticket offices at both stations were closed and neither station was manned by a ticket collector, nor did either station appear to have a box for "conscience money".

Perhaps the economics of manning these stations (even one adjacent to London's third airport) on a main line from Cambridge to London dictate that passengers are welcome to travel free at certain times of day. But I prefer to be told so.

Yours, MICHAEL J. ROOS, Hawthorn Cottage, Bumble Green, Nazeing, Essex, August 7.

Gazumping reform

From Mr W. H. Yates

Sir, I write with reference to the article by Philip Webster (August 10) on the subject of gazumping. Like most estate agents I dislike gazumping, but most advocates for a change in the law draw the vendor in the guise of the only villain of the piece. They forget that for every gazumping incident there are probably five occasions when the purchaser reneges on the bargain struck. The legislators should not ignore this.

It is thought that the Department of the Environment is considering something on the lines of the Scottish system. This, too, has its imperfections. Under the Scottish system the offeror often imposes conditions or variations to those contained in the particulars of sale; no contract exists until prospective vendor and purchaser agree on these.

Putting an end to the two-party political system

From Mr Richard S. Rowntree

Sir, The contrast in your issue today (August 7) between the balanced assessment of the consequences of the SDP's vote on the merger proposal by your commentator, Mr Geoffrey Smith, and the conclusions of your leading article on the subject is illuminating. Your leader is a typical expression of Conservative desire to ignore the disastrous consequences to this country of a two-party system in which the trade unions are constitutionally linked to one of the dominant parties.

As a social democrat, who only drew back from joining the Labour Party after the last war on account of a conviction that it was important for trade-union influence not to be channelled through a single political party, I have, like many such of my generation, thereby debared myself from an effective political role. Over a lifetime I have, of course, had to recognise having made a number of political misjudgements, but I am sure that this was not one of them.

The movement for the realignment of the post-war British political party system that started with Jo Grimond's leadership of the Liberal Party and has been so ably advanced by David Steel must eventually succeed in some form or other if our national decline is to be finally reversed. Any permanent loss of David Owen to this cause would be grievous, for he combines outstanding ability with the courage to make personal sacrifice for political convictions.

He is right to doubt the ability of the Liberal Party in its present form to obtain the objectives of the Alliance, but what I believe to be his present serious misjudgement has surely arisen from his lack of knowledge of the position of the many Liberals who are eagerly awaiting the birth of a new party equipped to exercise effective political influence. Yours sincerely, RICHARD S. ROWNTREE, Kingthorpe House, Pickering, North Yorkshire, August 7.

From Dr Ian Bradley

Sir, You are right to identify manual workers as the key to the Labour Party's successful ousting of the Liberals in the 1920s (leading article, August 7), but you are surely wrong to suggest that the Alliance's hopes of breaking the mould in the 1980s were based on the same group. If that was the case, then they would have been doomed from the start. Manual workers are a rapidly shrinking element in the population and now account for less than 20 per cent of the electorate.

The clear message of modern British history is that a new grouping needs a new constituency in the country to which it can appeal and on which it can build its challenge to the older established parties. In the aftermath of the First World War such a constituency was provided for

Broads priorities

From the Chairman of the Broads Steering Committee

Sir, I was disappointed to read Miss Warland's letter (August 3), expressing doubts about the Broads Bill.

There are a number of conflicting interests in the Broads — agriculture, commercial navigation, conservation, recreation and tourism — and quite rightly the Bill does not seek to give one higher priority than the others. If it did, the consensus which has been the very foundation of the Bill would be destroyed.

There is, however, sufficient flexibility in the arrangements for appointing members to the new authority to ensure that all these interests, including the conserva-

Surgery on babies

From Professor John A. Davis and Mr Colin Morley

Sir, You print in your issue of August 5 a statement emanating from an all-party group of MPs criticising some work reported by Professor Albert Aynsley-Green and Dr Kamal Anand on the advantages of ensuring that babies are adequately anaesthetised when subjected to surgical procedures.

What these respected research workers have done is to demonstrate, by means of a controlled trial, that present practices may not be adequate. Their trial was so designed that even the most hardened sceptic must now agree that babies react to pain in a

frequently the offeror does not deposit money when making an offer and, if he or she wishes to renege, it will require the vendor to sue for specific performance to secure the sale. In England a deposit is lodged at the time of contract and a purchaser is unlikely to avoid completion. This practice is increasing in Scotland, although Scottish solicitors on the whole do not favour it.

In Scotland a vendor has no right to re-offer the property for sale without the purchaser's agreement to set the contract aside, even if the purchaser is unable to complete. Otherwise he must wait for a court hearing, which can take months if not years.

Gazumping is not something to be encouraged, but any efforts to stop the practice should also take into account the prospective purchaser who reneges. Present market conditions encourage gaz-

ing the Labour Party by the newly-enfranchised and newly radicalised manual workers.

The hope of the Liberal-SDP Alliance was that it could appeal to the new middle class that has grown up in the last decade or so and which is made up of those in technical, scientific, managerial and service occupations. The important feature of this group is not just its large size, but the fact that it is, in sociologists' terms, "a class of low classness", lacking the strong class loyalties which traditionally underpinned support for the Labour and Conservative parties.

The problem for the Alliance is that economic boom has turned many of the classless voters of the late 1970s into the yuppie class of the late 1980s, while at the same time growing polarisation in society has produced a large depressed underclass. The natural political homes for these two new groups in the electorate are the Conservative and Labour parties.

But it is too early to write off the long-term prospects of the Alliance. The Labour Party, for all its success at the last election, is still dangerously dependent on its diminishing base of manual workers. Yuppiedom may prove to be a relatively short-lived phenomenon and the day of the classless middle classes may yet come.

It took 20 years for the Labour Party to establish itself as a party of government. Give the Alliance another 10 before dismissing it as a failure. Yours respectfully, IAN BRADLEY, Lintlaw, Strathkirkness High Road, St Andrews, Fife, August 8.

From Dr Robert W. Bradnock

Sir, The Times may ardently hope for a return to the two-party system. To argue at this stage that the creation of a new Alliance party out of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties means the inevitable restoration of that system is, however, simply wishful thinking.

The vote of the SDP for a merger with the Liberals has done nothing to stem the long-term decline of the Labour Party, which makes the creation of an alternative Opposition to the present Government so urgently necessary. Nor does it in any way give grounds for believing that an alternative to the socially and regionally divisive policies of grab and grasp identified with today's Conservative Party will be achieved from within.

More significantly, however, your leader completely fails to recognise the long-term growth of support for the Liberal Party since the early 1950s, to which the birth of the SDP and the creation of the Alliance gave added impetus. There is no reason to believe that this momentum cannot be regained.

The key question facing the

lobby, are properly represented. Moreover, the Bill contains a number of new statutory provisions specifically aimed at protecting and developing conservation in the Broads and enhancing the natural beauty of the area. In this respect, at least, it is very much a conservation Bill.

Without doubt, the Bill establishes the machinery necessary to tackle effectively the problems of the Broads, to reverse the environmental decline of the last 40 years and to restore the area to its full glory.

Yours faithfully, J. A. ALSTON (Chairman, Broads Steering Committee), Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, August 10.

similar way to older children and adults and must therefore be anaesthetised in a way that relieves it.

Many generations of patients and doctors will remember Dr Anand and Professor Aynsley-Green with gratitude. Their critics will be only remembered as exemplars of the perversity so often displayed by self-appointed tribunes of the people.

Yours faithfully, J. A. DAVIS, COLIN MORLEY, University of Cambridge Clinical School, Department of Paediatrics, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge, August 6.

umping but in less buoyant conditions the opposite is far more likely.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM YATES (Head, Residential Division), Knight Frank & Rutley, 20 Hanover Square, W1, August 10.

Nagging doubt

From Mrs P. Wilford-Smith

Sir, Clearing up an old farmyard here, we have discovered 12 horseshoes and I have nailed them all on the wall in traditional fashion for good luck.

What shall I do if I dig up one more? Yours superstitiously, P. WILFORD-SMITH, Benleys Farm, Bosbury, Ledbury, Herefordshire, August 10.

Alliance is whether it can be regained by two parties struggling not only to maintain their organisational independence but also to work separately on vital questions of policy development. The clear majority of members of the SDP have shown that they do not believe that it can. The whole direction of Liberal action on the ground since 1981 suggests that Liberal members will follow suit.

It is an opportunity that the overwhelming majority of members of both the Liberal Party and the SDP are determined not to let slip. It is to be hoped that David Steel's leadership, extraordinarily described by you as "devious", will continue to play a major part in shaping its development. Yours faithfully, ROBERT W. BRADNOK (Chairman, Liberal Party Foreign Affairs Panel), Four Winds, Jordans, Buckinghamshire, August 9.

It took 20 years for the Labour Party to establish itself as a party of government. Give the Alliance another 10 before dismissing it as a failure.

Yours respectfully, IAN BRADLEY, Lintlaw, Strathkirkness High Road, St Andrews, Fife, August 8.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 14 1961

The stream of refugees from east to west Berlin which led to the erection of the wall damaged Soviet prestige and created labour shortages. During the 1960s daring escapes continued until the wall was widened and surrounding areas were mined.

COMMUNISTS SEAL THE BERLIN BORDER

TANKS AND TROOPS TO HOLD REFUGEES BACK

BERLIN, Aug. 13

East Germany today sealed off almost completely the border between west Berlin and the eastern part of the city and between west Berlin and the surrounding east German territory. The measures were directed against east Germans and east Berliners in a desperate effort to stop the flight of refugees.

A record in the refugee movement was reached this weekend. From noon yesterday until 5 p.m. today 4,130 registered at the west Berlin refugee camp. The guest majority had arrived before the closing of the border at 2.30 a.m. Those who crossed afterwards did so in ingenious ways.

Circumstances helped them in some cases. There was, for instance, an unusually high number of west Berlin cars passing backwards and forwards through the Brandenburg Gate — one of the few crossing points left open — and, with the attention of the east German Army and police forces centred on controlling traffic and watching the thousands of onlookers who had gathered on the western side, they got a chance to run across the border.

"OPEN THE GATE"

At nightfall tonight the crowds on the western side began to sing the German anthem. They lit torches of newspapers and magazines, displayed a few banners, and shouted insults at the communist forces standing only a few feet away.

There were cries of "Germany remains German", "There is only one Germany", "Hang Ulbricht", and "Think of Hungary". Two of the most common slogans were "Open the gate" and "Freedom", mingled with an occasional "Ivan, go home".

East German armoured cars, manned by extremely young troops, had their machine-guns pointed at the crowds. Some of the cars were equipped with high-powered hoses.

Though the new east German measures do not interfere with the life of west Berlin they violate the quadripartite status of the city, which guarantees freedom of movement to all Berliners.

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

News of the restrictions was given in a special announcement over the east German radio. This stated that, in agreement with the decision of the political advisory council of the Warsaw Pact Powers, the east German Government had taken the following measures which were necessary in the interests of peace in Europe, in the interests of the German Democratic Republic, and of the security of the "socialist camp".

Controls would be introduced along east Berlin's borders with east Germany and east Berlin of the kind "customary along the borders of any sovereign state". Until west Berlin became a "demilitarised free city", east Berliners would need a special pass for entering west Berlin.

Along the east German border police and Army guards, all armed, were strongly reinforced. In some places tanks and light armoured cars could be seen. Roads were dug up with pneumatic drills; barbed wire fences and obstacles were erected. Some of the fences were decorated with red flags or east German flags.

West Berlin presented the picture of a besieged city, though 13 crossing points from the west to the east were kept open. Traffic passing through both parts of the city was largely disrupted. The elevated train line which circles Berlin was stopped entirely.

البريد

SPECTRUM

Still stuck on the king of rock

Far from the decadence of Graceland, the King's most devoted band of followers paid homage this week where it all began — the humble shack in which the star was born.

The world's biggest collection of Elvis fans does not hail from anywhere near this Mississippi heartland. They come from places like Croydon and Burnley and they have trouble with the local language.

"What do they mean, hash browns? I've never heard of them," says a secretary from Orpington, one of a thousand fans from the British Elvis Presley Association who swarmed into this sweltering little southern town for the pilgrimage. Andy Osborne, an 18-year-old from Cheam in full regalia, had to explain to the locals what a Teddy Boy was. "They didn't seem to have them here," he notes at the motel convention centre, where he turned up to jive with his girl friend, who works at Sainsbury's.

It took 20 big red and silver coaches, escorted by the motorcycles of the Highway Patrol and a couple of pink Cadillacs, to transport the fans. They have paid about £1,000 each to join the trip to Presleyland in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of his death, an event of such import that in the following 24 hours RCA, his record company, took orders for 10 million of his albums.

Ten years on, according to the local newspapers, these pilgrims constitute the biggest British group to come to America since the Olympic Games, and the television reporters are out to meet them. America has its Presley faithful, of course. About 50,000 are expected to turn up tomorrow for the candlelight procession to the grave at Graceland, the palace of kitsch where he held court in Memphis, 90 miles to the north.

But the US fans belong to a hundred different clubs, many of them feuding like the medieval church over doctrines and procedure. The British, with their thriving club, impress the locals. Todd

Ten years after Elvis Presley's death, his British fans went way down south to the birthplace of the man and the myth. Charles Bremner joined them

Slaughter, the Loughborough man who runs it, brings a group every year and was Jack Marshall of Tupelo, the British fan who lives in the town where Elvis was born. There was just some way to reach out and hug each other, he says, and the fans with emotion over their alcohol-free dinner.

Mainly in their thirties and forties, but some of them much younger, they have not come to celebrate the blessed drug addict who died in his Memphis castle. The Elvis they revere is the warm-hearted inventor of rock 'n' roll, the poor boy who loved his mother and gave Cadillac to his friends, the innocent before the corruption of the wealth financed by his 35-number one hits in Britain and the US. They remember the Presley of Tupelo, where he lived in a "white trash" family until 1948, when he was 13, most of it in the



The shack where it all began

weather-boarded shack built by his father down the road from the Pentecostal church. The mother and son moved out when the elder Presley was jailed for theft.

Standing in the blistering Deep South sun, a grey-haired Essex lady dabbed her eyes at the emotional high point of one of the day's ceremonies. The fans had just listened to

"Old Shep", the ballad about the boy and the dog that brought the 10-year-old Elvis second place in a talent contest at the Mississippi-Alabama Fair. "Lord, we thank you for Elvis's gospel music and the love of you that he shared," the prayer lady intones. Then the son of the fair's manager tells how his father had caught the 11-year-old Elvis climbing the fence because he had no money. He gave the boy \$5. A decade later, the new idol sent a cheque so all poor boys could enter the fair free.

In a further treat, the son of the boy who won first prize at the talent contest was on hand for the ceremony at the two-room Presley shack. On Monday, native sightseers at the shack were overwhelmed by the tide of Britons sporting "I Miss Elvis" badges. Mixed among them were small contingents from Belgium, Switzerland and other countries who had come with the big British battalion, and members of the Japanese Elvis society.

The faithful thronged the souvenir centre, filed through the cottage and paused with reverence in the Memorial Chapel just behind. Here you see a bearded Elvis, commemorated in a stained glass icon.

A smaller panel alongside was presented by the North London and Hertfordshire Chapter. For the devotees, there is no conflict between such piety and the grotesque and self-destructive later Presley. "If everybody was to follow his teaching, the world would be a lot better place to live in," says Clara Brown, from Croydon, who has accompanied her 33-year-old son Keith on the trip. "Say example, not teaching," Keith

corrects her. "He didn't teach."

"If you're not an Elvis fan, then you're not happy. It's not morbid. He gave a lot of happiness," Clara says. The idea that Elvis is still around is a constant in the American celebrations. "Elvis Presley is alive and well with us in this room tonight," says Mae, Axton, who co-wrote "Heartbreak Hotel", Elvis's first big hit. "I'm sure he is watching us and watching every one of you."

The weekly "supermarket" tabloids have been reporting the appearance of Elvis's ghost to such luminaries as the country singer Wayne Newton. One said that he had been seen in Texas recently. He is also held to survive in other ways. Two women have lately claimed to be his illegitimate children, senior to his only heir, Lisa Marie, now aged 19. Like the false Dimitris — pretenders to the throne in Russian history — they are claiming their birthright, to the outrage of the faithful. When he devoted a recent show to the subject, the television comedian David Letterman asked all members of the audience who were not Elvis's offspring to stand up.

Some of the British pilgrims find the religious style a little hard to take. "It's too sentimental," says one dissident, who wanted his name withheld. "We're here to have fun." For most of them, the trip is a chance to share a good package holiday along with like-minded compatriots. "It's not so expensive, really," says Des Gold, of Burton on Trent, a 30-year fan. "Other people go to Spain. That costs money, too."

Several hundred have saved for the trip in instalments through a special savings account over a long period: after Graceland, most of them fly on to Las Vegas and then visit Los Angeles before going home. Many had never been abroad before, says Brian Pearson, one of the team of professional couriers shepherding the fans through their programme. "There's quite a lot of them who've done it on the dole."



Steadfast, loyal and true: Beverley Waterhouse, a 17-year-old from Essex, displays her allegiance to the King

Sometimes you have to look at life in black and white

Marriage plans don't always take into consideration plans for the unexpected. If tragedy should strike, your partner could be left with little more than a handful of memories.

A positive Plan A Sun Alliance Cover Plus Plan helps you stay one step ahead of the unexpected. As long as you are aged between 18 and 55, you can participate in the Plan. For just a few pounds a month, you can be sure that if the worst should happen, your family will be financially protected with up to £114,372.

Taking the wind out of inflation Your Cover Plus Plan automatically increases your financial protection by 5% of the original amount each year to help you keep pace with inflation. Your contributions rise accordingly. If, on the other hand, you want to fix your financial protection and contributions at one rate you can easily do so.

From just 17p a day: too much to ask for your family's future? Take a close look at your Cover Plus Plan benefits in the table below. Your contributions could start as low as £5 a month. In return, your family could be financially protected with £12,838. You'll also be pleased to learn

that your conditions of cover cannot be changed by us within your Plan's 10-year duration. All you have to do is make sure that your contributions are kept up to date.

Why pay the penalties of smoking?

It's a well known fact that non-smokers have a greater chance of a longer life. That's why we offer non-smokers AT NO EXTRA COST up to £42,218 worth of additional cover. If you don't smoke and can satisfactorily complete the non-smoking Declaration below, you too could avoid the penalties of smoking — in more ways than one.

OUR 6 POINT PROMISE

1. You have the right to renew your cover at the end of ten years without further evidence of health, provided you are then under 55.
2. Once, during the policy's term, you can increase your original life cover by up to 50% on the occasion of marriage, the birth of a child, or a purchase of a new home.
3. In the case of death due to an accident, a special additional payment of £20,000 will be made.
4. You can convert your Plan to another life policy, such as a savings plan, at any time.
5. No medical examination is normally required.
6. No representative will bother you.

Take a look in your own time

In our opinion, your Cover Plus Plan is so good, that there is no need to put any pressure on you whatsoever to take out a Plan. That is why you can examine your policy details, at home, for a full ten days. If, for any reason, you don't want the Plan, just return your documents and we'll give you back your first month's contribution: that will be the end of the matter.

Complete and return your Application Form now

Your Application Form is below. You'll see that it has been designed to be as straightforward as possible. Please fill in your relevant details and post it to us today along with a cheque for your first month's contribution. You won't have to stamp your envelope... postage is FREE.

We'll send you your policy documents by return of post together with a Direct Debiting Mandate. This will make your future payments automatic and worry free. Just complete it and return it to us and we'll send you your FREE gift.

You're in safe hands with us

The Sun Alliance Group has been providing insurance services since 1710. Recently, Phoenix Assurance joined the Group to firmly establish it as one of the largest and

soundest insurance groups in the world with assets in excess of £3,000,000,000.

YOURS FREE WHEN YOU TAKE OUT A COVER PLUS PLAN



MULTI-FUNCTION CLOCK RADIO — with LED electronic digital display, snooze and sleep buttons, automatic dimmer and 3-band radio.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (0403) 59009

If you have any questions about your Cover Plus Plan, ring our helpline number up to 8 p.m. any weekday. One of our experts will be pleased to give you advice. If you are calling after 8 p.m., you can leave a message and we'll call you back the next working day.



Sun Alliance, CFP Dept, Farnham, Surrey, GU14 7LH.

Scousers at sea

There is consternation in Bournemouth: the beaches and bars are full of Liverpudlians — throughout the year

"Lost wallet returned — in one hour" rejoiced the *Bournemouth Evening Echo* this week, revelling in this proof of the native decency and honesty of its citizens. "It really does restore your faith in human nature," said the wallet's owner.

In a quiet pub a mile or so from the seaford, the story reduced three Liverpudlian readers to mirthful astonishment. Why would anyone return £185? "The Bournemouth people are so straightforward," said one. They are anxious to remind you that they are not the only northerners in Bournemouth. But they do have a pub so well colonized that locals feel uneasy, a suburb that they have made their own, and a reputation which has made the Liverpudlian the butt of a string of ethnic jokes.

In the Dolphin public house in Boscombe, the centre of Bournemouth's Liverpudlian territory, the scousers are virtuously solemn. "It's like apartheid here," said a Liverpudlian called Stephen. "In Bournemouth we're treated like the blacks in South Africa — we're used to it now."

Five years ago, when Liverpudlians started to surge into Bournemouth, they presented a source of cheap labour. Now Dorset police estimate their numbers at between five and nine thousand — out of Bournemouth's total population of 152,000 — and claim that Liverpudlians commit 46 per cent of crimes on commercial premises. "When I first came down it was 'Oh, what a lovely accent,'" said Tony, a 26-year-old painter. "Now it's 'You're a scouser, you're the one that robbed our house.'"

In the hot, empty streets behind Boscombe Pier, landlords are now reluctant to rent their rooms to Liverpudlians, convinced that they will suffer from wreckage, noise, overcrowding and unpaid rent.

Some locals believe that the Liverpudlians get preferential treatment. "I've been here three years," said one Bournemouth woman who was waiting for a council house. "They're rehousing scousers."

At the DHSS offices, Len McCarthy said that Liverpudlians had not besieged his offices. "As far as we are concerned, it's not a problem."

Adrian, 23, has lived in Bournemouth for five years. "I was just bored in Liverpool.

Here you've got the beach, you've got the weather, and the foreign students." But he avoids the Bournemouth police: "I hate the police — they just hate scousers. If something happens, they just go round the scousers first."

Detective Superintendent Des Donohoe of Dorset Police denies that there is a discrepancy in sentencing. "But if Liverpudlians are being picked on, then they should look in the mirror and ask why. They haven't been singled out by us because they've done nothing, but because they have done several things." In 1986, a special "scouser squad" was set up, which Donohoe says has meant a higher detection rate "but the problem's just as bad". For those Liverpudlians in Bournemouth who have settled in and have jobs, the

image is hard to counter. "I think it's blown out of all proportion," said Kenny Kershaw, a lavishly tattooed deckchair attendant who has worked on the beach for the last three seasons. "They won't take any more scousers on now. I only got this because I'd been here before. If they hear your accent now, they think you're a thief."

Other Liverpudlians profess indifference to the hostility and abuse: to them, fellow scousers are better company and funnier. "The general feeling in Liverpool is that Bournemouth is finished anyway," said Adrian. His mate Tony thought he'd stay all the same. "I don't see much point in going back to Liverpool. I don't think I'd be able to settle there."

Catherine Bennett
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987



Wish you weren't here? Kenny Kershaw, a scouser

CONCISE CROSSWORD No 1335

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sour (6)
 - 2 Package (6)
 - 3 Peak capital (4)
 - 4 Gulliver's Travels country (8)
 - 5 Stalemate (7)
 - 6 Take a dip (5)
 - 7 Romeo and Juliet priest (5, 5)
 - 8 Hurl (5)
 - 9 Russian plains (7)
 - 10 Height (8)
 - 11 By unknown hand (4)
 - 12 Sweet (6)
 - 13 Wild (6)
- DOWN**
- 1 Landlord's agent (7)
 - 2 Cavalry platoon (5)
 - 3 School registers (5)
 - 4 Soggy mass (4)
 - 5 Ship's windlass (7)
 - 6 Spirit (7)
 - 7 Original psycho-
 - 8 analysis (5)
 - 9 Lock of hair (5)
 - 10 E. African knife (5)
 - 11 Military group (4)
 - 12 Wood turning ma-
 - 13 chine (5)
 - 14 Raise, drop shoulders (5)
 - 15 Canal boat (5)
 - 16 Preliminary (7)

SOLUTION TO NO 1334

ACROSS: 1 Bodice 2 Stasis 3 Defunct 4 Ghoul 5 Brae 6 Regalia 7 Tom Stoppard 8 Riposte 9 Yelp 22 Fishy 24 Rooster 25 Dures 26 Shield

DOWN: 1 Bids 2 Delft 3 Consensus 4 Tug 5 Spoiler 6 Solomon 8 Sarcophagus 11 Bat 13 Copy Moth 15 Opposer 16 DPF 17 Trifid 20 Libel 21 Brad 23 Yes

These are the benefits of your Cover Plus Plan

MONTHLY PREMIUM	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$12.50
AGE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
MALE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
SMOKER	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER	NON-SMOKER	SMOKER
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24
25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34
35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44
45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24
25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34
35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44
45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24
25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34
35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44
45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24
25-34	35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34
35-44	45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44
45-54	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54

APPLICATION FORM APPLY BY 21st AUG 1987

Post to Sun Alliance, CFP Dept., FREEPOST, Bournemouth, West Sussex BH12 1ZA. (NO STAMP REQUIRED)

1. Please tick the Cover Plus Plan option you require.
☐ £12.50 ☐ £10.00 ☐ £7.50 ☐ £5.00

2. Please make the cheque for your first month's premium payable to SUN ALLIANCE, and post it with this application form.

3. Please provide the following details to the best of your knowledge and belief, and you must declare in writing to Sun Alliance and London Assurance Company Ltd. All facts which are material. These facts are those which the Company would regard as likely to influence the assessment and acceptance of your application. So if you're in doubt as to whether or not any fact is material, you should declare it. Otherwise, if you would like a copy of your completed proposal please ask us.

4. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

5. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

6. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

7. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

8. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

9. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

10. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

11. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

12. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

13. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

14. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

15. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

16. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

17. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

18. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

19. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

20. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

21. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

22. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

23. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

24. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

25. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

26. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

27. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

28. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

29. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

30. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

31. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

32. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

33. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

34. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

35. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

36. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

37. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

38. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

39. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

40. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

41. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

42. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

43. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

44. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

45. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

46. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

47. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

48. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

49. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

50. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

51. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

52. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

53. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

54. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

55. Do you have any other life insurance policies? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS,
KNOW WITH ABSOLUTE PRECISION
WHAT BUSINESS YOU'RE IN.**

Accuracy is fundamental to the operation at TI.

A good-caliper gauge will measure to 0.01 of a millimetre. Our engineers have to work to ± 1 lightband, twenty times better than that.

And in management, the aim is to be no less exact in defining and steering the Group's strategic direction.

That direction is based on two judgements.

The first is that to be a major force these days, you must be a global force.

Reflecting this, 60% of TI's turnover already derives from overseas activities.

Secondly, all businesses have their own culture, and we recognise that TI's is engineering.

Hence our blueprint for development published in March:

TI's strategic thrust is to become an international engineering group concentrating on specialised engineering businesses, operating in selected niches on a global basis.

Key businesses must be able to command positions of leadership.

In recent months, TI Group has vigorously and successfully re-structured in line with this.

We have disposed of a major loss-maker in Raleigh cycles.

We have sold domestic appliance businesses that did not fit our strategic plan. (The proceeds - £238m - leave us well-placed to consider acquisitions that do.)

We have closed the Group's former Birmingham head office, and set up a smaller, more efficient, international HQ in London.

Helped by strong performances from our core engineering businesses, Group interim profit before tax for 1987 is £25.1m. This compares to £18.1m in 1986.

Earnings per share are up from 9.4p to 13.3p.

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.5p. Up 0.5p on last year.

All this is only the beginning.

In February, TI acquired Arcon's small diameter tube business, to become both UK and European market leaders in this specialised field.

A first step in using our new financial strength to achieve our carefully calculated new strategy for growth.



A NEW SENSE OF DIRECTION.

For a copy of our Interim Statement, please write to:
The Secretary, TI Group plc, 50 Curzon Street, London W1V 7PN.

FRIDAY PAGE

The mini money-makers

Parents never used to discuss money with their children; now, when smart investors start portfolios at school, Maggie Drummond discovers that they are finding it hard not to

Something happened in Morgan Grenfell shares the other week and I really ought to remember what it was. I had, after all, just enjoyed a lengthy chat with Oliver Evans on both this and other stock market topics.

It is the school holidays and Oliver has masses of time to read the newspapers—even the pink one—and indulge in his favourite pastime, which is making a list of the shares he thinks are going up and comparing their performance a week later. Oliver is 10 years old. But he was even younger when he insisted—absolutely insisted—that his parents buy him some Sainsbury's shares a year or so ago. "Every time we went shopping, there were simply millions of people in the store," he says. "I just thought it must be such a profitable company. And the shares have gone up enormously."

Neither did our young hero flinch when he learned, as is his wont, to the list of share prices one morning and discovered that Sainsbury's appeared to have halved overnight. Misprint said his mother, economist correspondent Ann Segall. "Rubbish," said Oliver, "they've just given me two shares for the price of one." A yuppy puppy can spot a scrip issue a mile off. "Mummy is such a nervous investor."

Too true, says his mother, who started life as a trainee stockbroker; she is surprised by her offspring's enthusiasm for the stock market, the capacity to be interested in topics which his parents, at his age and much later, had barely heard of. "I don't think it's primary parental influence," she says. "We never grew up with the concept of money-making as an activity, but our children have. Families used never to discuss money with their children. Now it's all different. There has been a complete cultural change."

According to Alexander Hurd, son of the Home Secretary, and at 18 already a keen stock market fan, the privatization share issues offering the novice a simple, low-cost entry to the game are primarily responsible for turning his generation on to the idea of investment. It is a handy experience to get your allocation of British Telecom at 16 and find, as he did, that you can double your money. "A lot of young people have got the odd £200 to play with," Alexander says. "You see other people doing it and want to join in; it looks like easy money. But

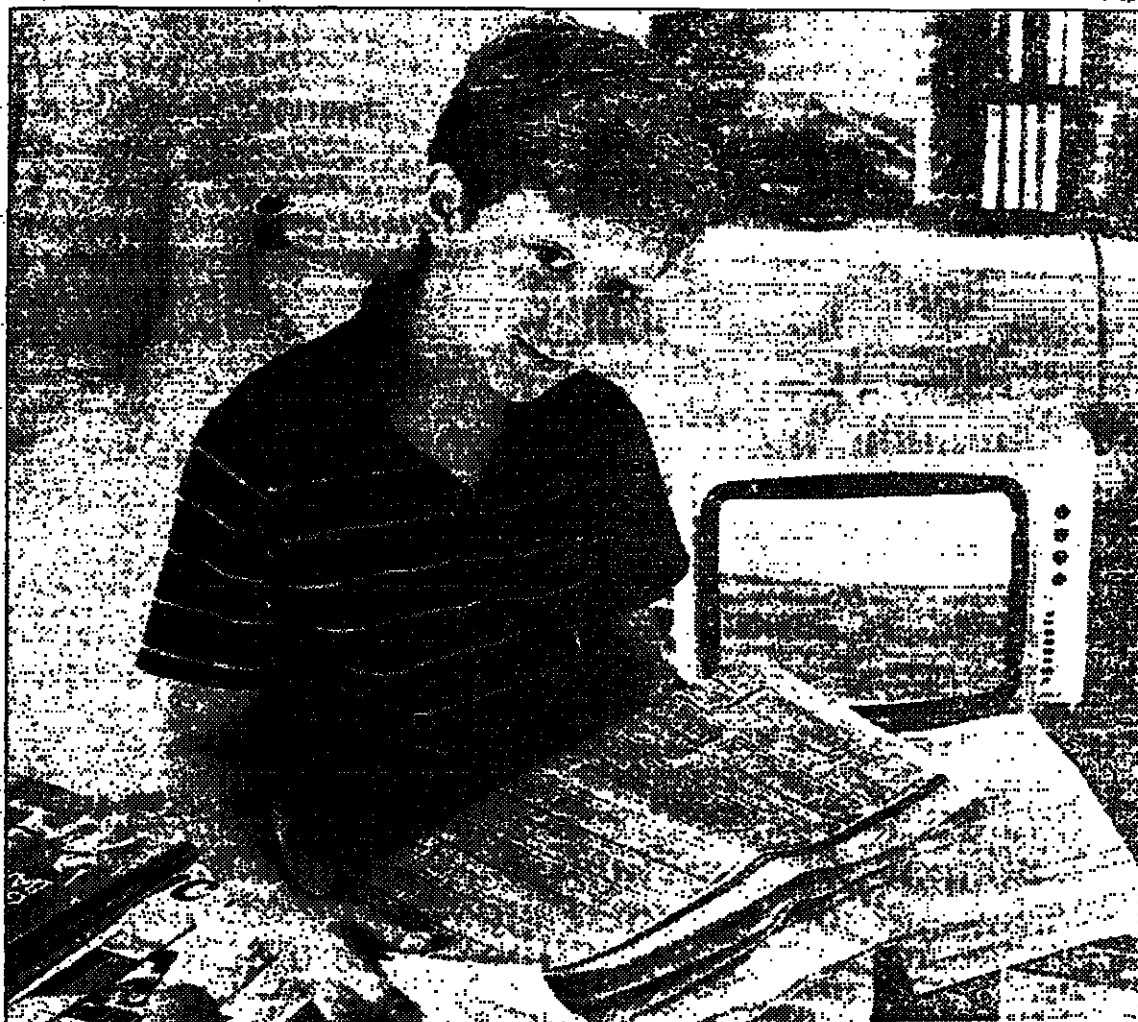
then you get interested in the whole thing. I was left some cash by my grandfather which I have invested in the stock market. I took the stockbrokers' advice and put some in investment trusts for the long term. But I like to pick the individual shares in my portfolio for myself."

Alexander's current enthusiasm is penny shares, very much the wild end of the stock market, where the small investor must show devotion to duty—reading the newspapers, subscribing to tip sheets, keeping the cars open, in order to make money. He does not want a job in the City, but feels that wheeling and dealing in stocks and shares is something he should know about.

Lower-children of the Sixties, who are now parents, might find this interest bizarre. "It is a holy and a wholesome thing to teach one's children a genuine contempt for money," said Jim Anderson, who won £1 million on the pools and announced that he would not be leaving any of it to his children. Save & Prosper, the investment house, has a new savings plan called "The young millionaires". It is designed to give children a "proper financial start in life". "Young millionaires?" I asked Tony Doggart, finance director of Save & Prosper. "Isn't it a bit much?" Not at all, he says. "People's



Horses for courses: James Fry (left), aged 12, checks the price of his shares every day and studies the *Racing Post* every week; Nike Doggart, aged 15, prepares for her first meeting with a stockbroker



Studying the stock market: Oliver Evans, aged 10, with his favourite reading matter, his portfolio

financial expectations have risen enormously and their children are going to have to think in telephone numbers." And he is right. Not only has wealth become chic, but the play of passing money from grandparent to grandchild is one of the few legal, tax-efficient side-steps still available, a point that has not escaped the money marketing men. It works in a number of ways.

A grandparent can either hand over cash, which is then invested for a high income on which a child will not pay tax unless the amount goes above the level of the single person's tax allowance. Or clever things can be done with covenants. Malcolm Kerr, of Albany Life, says: "People, particularly those in the south-east, are getting terribly worried that their children are never going to be able to afford to buy a house unless they've got some capital. So these kinds of investment plans for children are going rather well." Privatization, he says, with advertising aimed at young people, certainly made children far more aware of things like shares.

'There were millions of people in the store—I thought it must be a profitable company'

Doggart's 15-year-old daughter Nike is trotting off to her first meeting with a stockbroker in a few weeks' time, mightily impressed with the amount of money her 17-year-old brother Sebastian made in Virgin shares. "I think it's all going to be very interesting," she says. "I think children should be made aware of money early, and make the effort to learn about business and the stock market—how it works—so that they can handle things themselves. I'm hoping to come up with some suggestions of my own when I meet my stockbroker."

But it is not all a case of double your money. Some learn from their mistakes. Seventeen-year-old Benjie Fry was given £1,000 to invest a year ago, and promptly lost

about half of it before redeeming himself with a well-timed investment in Body Shop, which rocketed up by 50 per cent.

"I don't really want to rely on a stockbroker for advice," says Benjie, who had his own Dealer card at the tender age of 16 (a stockbroker's telephone share dealing service), and learnt all about the stock market at Eton, where City gossip appears to have overtaken girls as the number one topic of conversation. "I think you've got to watch things yourself and then you see a pattern in share movements." A sensible point of view, according to his father, Charles Fry, a venture capitalist expert. "When I was at school I didn't know what a share was, really. Privatization has created a different environment; a lot of grown-ups probably can't be bothered to fill in the application forms, because you end up with such a small amount. But the chance of a £100 profit looks terribly exciting to the children. That way they learn about the technicalities which still frighten a lot of people."

Both Charles and his wife Jane are happy that their children understand the principle behind the investments, but they are completely at a loss to explain their 12-year-old son James's fascination with horse racing. While Benjie studies share prices, James looks at racing forms with the same kind of interest and enthusiasm, getting the *Racing Post* every week and spending his pocket money on the *Horse and Hound*. Despite, or perhaps because of, his reasonable working knowledge of the stock market ("I look at the price of my Amstrad shares every day"), James's idea of investment fun is backing his hunches at race meetings. "Daddy bought a race horse to show me that horses aren't that brilliant a way to make money," James says. "The trouble is, he has been proved wrong, because Great Chaddington has done really well. It's not the money really—I just enjoy following it all."

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987

Love, honour and pay up

This week a British court ordered the former husband of Mrs Angela Atkinson to continue paying her £4,500 a year maintenance, although she has a live-in lover. Meanwhile, in the United States, Joan Collins is rejoicing at having to part with probably just a couple of million pounds to pay off her former husband Peter Holm, after her court victory.



BARBARA AMIEL

The two cases illustrate both the differences of wealth and the contrasting attitude to matrimonial property laws in Britain and the US. British law remains relatively undeveloped in this area. Miss Collins, on the other hand, was liable to California community property laws.

"I will never, never, ever marry again," Miss Collins said as she cracked open the champagne. Fair enough. Marriage for the economically well-off has become something of a high-wire act in the land where hard-earned business assets may depart along with the exiting spouse.

In a recent New York divorce case, a husband who put himself through medical school had to make a considerable lump sum payment to his divorced wife, based on what he might earn should he ever decide to practice medicine.

In England, pre-nuptial contracts like the one that protected the bulk of Miss Collins's fortune are unenforceable, so people don't bother making them. A shame, I think, because couples ought to be able to arrange their own affairs according to their own lights. English matrimonial law has a discretionary base, which to some people means it is arbitrary, and to others means it is flexible.

The judgement that Mrs Atkinson was still entitled to maintenance in spite of her cohabitation with "Mr Jeffs", hinged on the fact that she had not married him, so had not acquired the statutory benefits of a married woman.

This seems to me almost beside the point. I am more concerned about what her behaviour was during the marriage than what she now does in her bedroom. Conduct strikes me as a very relevant factor in determining what one spouse owes the other after the promise to love, cherish and obey for a lifetime breaks down.

It's hard to know from the news reports precisely what happened to Mrs Atkinson's marriage, which ended in 1982 after 22 years. Some husbands do jettison devoted, hard-working wives who have loyally performed all their duties for many years, simply because they encounter someone two stone lighter wearing a becoming shade of mauve lipstick.

In these circumstances, I

see absolutely nothing wrong with the notion that the husband should support his ex-wife—whether she meets a man and moves in with him or indeed whether she remarries.

This may not be the law as it stands, but it is the law as I think it ought to be. Treating people equally is justice, but treating good and bad people equally is injustice.

Of course, couples ought to be able to get a divorce for absolutely no reason at all. But I find the idea of no-fault support settlements ludicrous. There are bad spouses. A husband or wife may be an alcoholic. A spouse may repudiate the marriage entirely by undermining the best efforts of the good spouse. It is fashionable in this age of moral relativism to say that there are always two sides to every story or that marriage is too complex a matter for courts to settle, but courts routinely settle far more complex disputes than matrimonial ones.

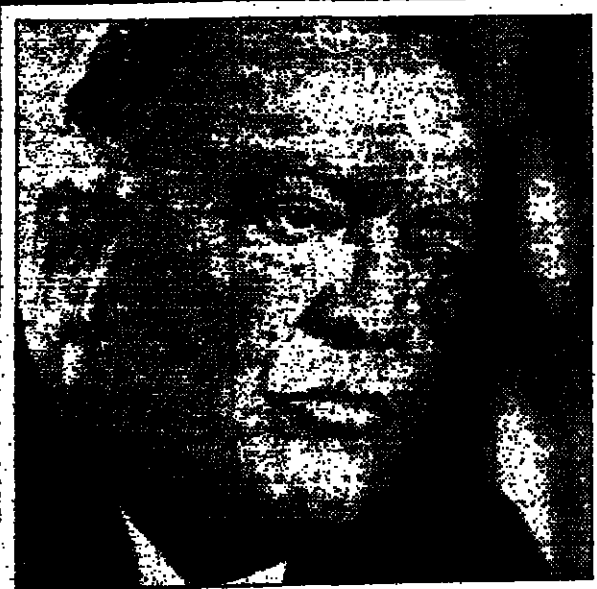
There is a nasty spirit among our feminists, who want to toughen up British divorce laws so that washing a man's socks should be considered a material contribution to a husband's professional success leading to an entitlement to a percentage of his business assets. The reasoning behind this utterly escapes me, as does the idea that a husband's maintenance of fuse-boxes should entitle him to the wife's savings from her publishing job.

Every marriage is different and most husbands and wives know instinctively both their own market value and the value of the sacrifices—or benefits—that the particular marriage has incurred.

Only the wild card of sexual jealousy seems to throw matters into a tizzy. Perhaps Mr Atkinson wanted to invoke *dum casta* as a condition for his wife's maintenance payments—in which case, Mrs Atkinson should appeal to the courts for an increase in the award if next year her husband takes up with a very pretty younger woman.

SATURDAY Portfolio Gold

At least £12,000 to be won



Mr Investigation

For 48 years he ruled the FBI with an iron hand. He served eight presidents. He hated Robert Kennedy; he tried to destroy Martin Luther King's reputation. Feared by the left, he was idolized by the right. Tomorrow *The Times* looks at the life of J. Edgar Hoover

Simple sample Jonathan Meades on brasseries Slices of advice A guide to the best guide books

Can you always get your copy of *The Times*?

Dear Newspaper, please deliver/save me a copy of *The Times*

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

In or out for W?

If publishers believe there to be a market over here for a high-society fashion newspaper like *W*, sophisticated sister to America's trade bible *Women's Wear Daily*, things must have perked up in the British fashion business.

Are there really "Ladies Who Lunch" in London? Will cliques of chic women be snapped daily on the steps of Harry's Bar in South Audley Street, as they are outside Manhattan's Le Cirque? Can their little Anouka Hempel number or Hardy Amies stand up to the close scrutiny that their American sisters' Ad-olles and Bill Blass outfits rate? Are they in or out?

All will be revealed this autumn. Britain's own edition of *W* will be launched, promising 72 pages of gossip and fashion, parties and beauty. Who Eats What, and With Whom? Who Wears What? And Who Cares?

In the US, every fourth *W* reader of publisher John Fairchild's American original is a millionaire, and *W* can justify its claim to be "the newspaper that influences the influential". In Britain, one wonders if the fashionable and the smart crowd ever meet. Traditionally the aristocracy is notoriously suspicious of anything that smacks of chic, preferring to be photographed in fraying tweeds, or hunting coat. London's fashion industry reflects the tastes of its customer. The British in fact have the fashion industry they deserve, one that merely specializes in country clothes and ballgowns.

W plans to show the world that London is an important staging post for the international jet set. Kevin Kelly, publisher of British *W*, is confident that there is a new fashion-conscious crowd eager

Will America's fashion newspaper thrill the cool British customer?



W's front page fashion splash

to read about their own antics. He knows them well, documenting their lifestyles in his successful monthly, *The World of Interiors*, and giving them *Business* magazine. "London is an international city supporting chains of smart designer shops."

At Condé Nast, where *Tatler* records the high-jinks and *Vogue* sets the fashion pace, there are editorial changes. Anna Wintour leaves *Vogue* at the end of the month to return to New York to edit *House and Garden*. *Tatler*'s editor, Mark Boxer moves to *Vogue* as editor-in-chief with Liz Tilberis moving up from fashion director to be editor.

W's editor, Jane Procter, says: "We are going to be talking to the people who really buy fashion. They are the women who are rich because they married rich men, as well as a new generation of women with high earning-power. Then

there are the high-spending young. We also know there is a huge trade readership."

Fashion events and people in the fashion business rarely make front-page news here. Fairchild may change that. "Daggers Amid Feathers and Bows" screamed a front-page headline in the *Herald Tribune* during the recent Paris couture collections. Nothing to do with whether hemlines were going up or down, (that was relegated to a report on page six), it was Fairchild who was making news, barred from the Saint Laurent show and his customary centre front-row seat.

This was all because he had given the cover of his influential bible to a new Paris star, Christian Lacroix. "The next time Saint Laurent is mentioned in *W* it will be his obituary," Fairchild may have been teasing. But his reply to a telex sent by the editor of the new British edition of *W*, requesting coverage pictures from the recent Paris couture shows, rings true. His fearlessly abrasive style has made his publications both dreaded and loved by everyone in the fashion business. Chronicling not just the bitchy goings on in the trade around the world but also the society on which it feeds, *W* has been compulsive reading for 15 years for the rich clientele who buy fashion and follow the international season from Manhattan to St Moritz, or Palm Beach to Ascot, who pick it up to discover whether they are in or out, one of the Best-Dressed or a Fashion Victim.

To survive the typically Fairchild hard-nosed tactics planned by Jane Procter and her team of 14 journalists, the trade is going to have to toughen up its act.

Liz Smith

DOUBLE TOP INVESTMENT LIMITED ISSUE

A Top Building Society account combined with a Top Insurance Company Managed Fund. Minimum Investment £10,000.



11% Net p.a.

Building Society interest guaranteed for six months on half your investment. Instant access. No Penalty.

15.0% gross equivalent for a basic rate taxpayer.

PLUS

Half your investment expertly managed within Commercial Union's Prime Investment Bond. 24.7%* Average annual growth over the past four years. (*Past performance is not necessarily an accurate guide to the future.)

For full details simply return the coupon or call in at your nearest Leamington Spa branch. For instant attention phone (free of charge) (0800 100 100) 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

CALLFREE 0800 100 100

To: Leamington Spa Building Society, FREEPOST 4335, Bristol BS1 3YX. Please send me full details of the Double Top Investment.

Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Address _____

Post Code _____ Tel. No. _____

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

LEAMINGTON SPA BUILDING SOCIETY

Member of the Building Societies Association. Eligible for investment by trustee.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN



BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Returns only

THEATRE
LONDON

★ **THE ART OF SUCCESS**: Michael Kitchen as Hogarth in Nick Dear's excellent play about art, ambition and conscience. A transfer from Stratford. Pit Theatre, Barbican Centre EC2 (01-628 8785). Tube: Barbican/Moorgate/St Paul's. Previews until Aug 13, 7.30-10pm. Aug 15-16 2.30-4.30pm. Press night Aug 17 7.30-9.30pm. Then in repertoire, £2.50.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS**: Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. Waves of emotion. Julie Covington joins the cast in an NT transfer. Alcega Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-636 6404, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Holborn. Mon-Fri 7.30-8.45pm. Sat 8.30-10.45pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.15pm. £4.50-£13.50.

★ **COURT IN THE ACT**: Gorgeous Gabrielle Drake allows Michael Denison and dabbles Lee Montague in this genial 1912 French farce. Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-636 2294). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.20pm. Sat 8.30-10.50pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.20pm. £2-£2.50.

★ **CORPSE**: Colin Baker and Jack Watling in twisty thriller of murder, money and identical twins. Strand Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-636 2294). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Sat 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **FULLER'S SONNETS**: The musical, in London at last, has Diana Fries and Julia McKenzie leading a stellar cast. Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (01-375 5358). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm. Wed and Sat 5.30-7.30pm. £10-20.

★ **THE GREAT WHITE HOPE**: Hugh Quarshie in his award-winning performance as the first black heavyweight champ. Her Majesty's Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-636 5568). Tube: Blackfriars. Previews until August 19, 7.30pm. Mat 20.20pm. Press night Aug 20, 7.30pm. Then in repertoire, £4.50-£13.50.

★ **KISS ME KATE**: After its national tour the RSC production opens in town with Paul Jones and Nicola McMillan. Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-928 7616). Tube: Waterloo. Mon-Fri 7.30-10.30pm. Sat 7.45-10.45pm. Sun 2.30-5.30pm and Sat 5.30-7.45pm. £2-£17.50.

★ **MARY ROSE**: Amanda Waring in the title role of Barrie's affecting play about ghosts, motherly love and a Hebridean island. Greenwich Theatre, Greenwich Hill SE10 (01-858 7755). Station: Greenwich. Tonight 7.45pm. Press night Aug 17 7.45pm. Then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, mat Sat 2.30pm. £2-£7.50.

★ **PUBLIC ENEMY**: The promising new Renaissance Theatre Company opens with Kenneth Branagh playing the lead in his own drama about modern gangsters. Lyric Theatre, King Street, W6 (01-

741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.45pm, mat Wed 2.30-4.45pm and Sat 4.15-6.15pm. £2-£10.

★ **SERIOUS MONEY**: Caryl Churchill's searing musical play about the Big Bang transfers after a sell-out run at the Royal Court. Wyndham Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-636 3028). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Thurs 8.10-10.30pm, Fri and Sat 8.15-10.45pm, mat Fri 5.30-7.30pm and Sat 4.30-6.30pm. £5-£13.50.

★ **THREE MEN ON A HORSE**: Marvellously funny and friendly comedy about the life of Geoffrey Huchings and company joined by Toyah Wilcox for this National Theatre transfer. Wyndham Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-636 3028). Tube: Charing Cross. Previews Mon-Fri 8.10-10.15pm. Sat 8.30-10.45pm, mat Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.15pm. £4-£11.50.

★ **WHEN I WAS A GIRL, I USED TO SCREAM AND SHOUT**: Dawn French and Sharon Duce as two adolescent girls eagerly entering the remarkable world of Scottish song. Generally successful transfer from the Bush. Whitehall Theatre, Whitehall, SW1 (01-320 7775, cc 01-375 6565). Tube: Charing Cross/Embankment. Mon-Thurs 8.10-10pm, Fri and Sat 8.45-10.45pm, mat Fri and Sat 6.30-8.30pm. £7.50-£13.50.

★ **LONG RUNNERS**: The Business Of Murder: Mayfair Theatre (01-628 3035). cc 01-375 5358. Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

★ **THE MUSICALS**: The Musical Theatre (01-636 6111, cc 01-375 6233). Tube: Aldwych/Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 8.10-10.10pm. Wed 5.15-7.15pm and Sat 5.15-7.10pm. £3.50-£13.50.

FILMS

★ Also on national release
★ Advance booking possible

★ **THE ARISTOCATS** (U): Re-issue of the Disney Studio's 1970 cartoon. Cannon Haymarket (01-639 1527). Progs 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 6.55, 8.50. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310). Progs 1.45, 3.15, 5.05, 6.55, 8.45, 11.15.

★ **BLACK WIDOW** (15): A homicidal psychopath kills several wealthy husbands, and is investigated by the Justice Department. Cannon Baywater (01-228 4149). Progs 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45, 11.15. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096). Progs 2.40, 5.55, 8.50. Cannon Edgware Road (01-723 5801). Progs 2.00, 4.15, 6.25, 8.35, 11.20.

★ **JEAN DE FLORETT** (PG): Absorbing, beautifully acted version of Marcel Pagnol's novel about Provence in the 1920s. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE LIVING DAYLIGHTS** (PG): Timothy Dalton follows in the footsteps of James Bond when he assumes the mantle of James Bond. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.30, 4.30, 7.45, 11.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA** (15): See caption. Cannon Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL** (PG): Further lame adventures of the cops. Cannon Leicester Square (01-930 6111). Progs 1.35, 3.45, 5.55, 8.05, 10.15.



Of the dozens of musicians involved in the various jazz events at Edinburgh over the next week, the American clarinetist and saxophonist Bob Wilber (above right) seems likely to assume the highest profile. As musical director of the McEwan's Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, he is responsible for a remarkable variety of events featuring players predominantly from the traditional and mainstream fields, beginning with a grand opening parade of 50 floats carrying bands through the city on Sunday, starting at 2pm. On Wednesday at the Usher Hall, at the helm of his own big band, Wilber performs a tribute to Benny Goodman, sharing the bill with the Kansas City All Stars, an outfit combining the illustrious identities of Jay McShann (above



left), Harry Edison, Buddy Tate, Al Casey and others. In between times, Wilber and the various All Stars appear at various venues in numerous configurations. Recreations of Preservation Hall and the Cotton Club are also on the agenda, along with a Jazz Big Top, and British bands on hand include the familiar names of Bill, Lytton and Tracey. Moderates are looked after by Round Midnight, a series of late-night events at Queen's Hall continuing tonight with the entertaining blues guitarist and singer Louisiana Red. Al Blakey's Jazz Messengers are the weekend's stars, followed on Thursday by Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra and on Friday by the group of the popular Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek. Richard Williams

ROCK

★ **ALBERT KING**: Although he tends to keep his backing bands to himself, the blues guitarist is playing at the Edinburgh International Jazz Festival. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **JAY McSHANN**: Legendary Kansas City pianist duets with bassist Spike Healey. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **ARTURO SANDOVAL**: Virtuoso Cuban trumpeter and his band. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **STEVE ROSS**: First celebrated at New York's Algonquin Hotel, this young singer now plays at the Edinburgh International Jazz Festival. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **JOHN MARTIN & DANNY THOMPSON**: The folk veterans lead the first night of the annual Fairport Convention gig together with the new band, the Albion Band. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

★ **THE QUEEN OF SPADES**: A comedy thriller by an award-winning writer, featuring a cast of 100. Venue: Usher Hall, Edinburgh. Progs 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

WALKS

★ **HIDDEN CURIOUS AND CRYPTIC**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **MARK ROTHKO**: A major exhibition of 100 paintings from all stages of the American artist's career. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-636 0833). 7.30pm, £2.50

TELEVISION AND RADIO

BBC1

- 6.00 *Cee-fax AM*.
6.35 *Leon Enrol in One Live Ghost* (b/w). 6.55 *Weather*.
7.00 *Outlook* Time includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.35 *The Pink Panther* Second Cartoons (r). 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 *News and weather* 9.05 *Children's BBC*. Magazine programme presented by Tracy Brabin beginning with a *Boss Cat* cartoon (r) and including at 9.30 *Record Breakers* in which 90 people attempt the world record skipping rope jumps. Presented by Roy Castle (r).
10.00 *News and weather* 10.05 *Neighbours* (r). 10.25 *Play School* Followed by *The Perishers* (r).
10.55 *Five to Eleven* with children from *Strand-on-the-Green Junior School* 11.00 *News and weather* 11.05 *Zorro's Fighting Legion* (b/w). Episodes two of the adventure serial 11.30 *The World of Wildlife*. A day in the life of a zebra family by the Ngongoro crater, Tanzania (r).
12.00 *News and weather* 12.05 *Bonanza*. Little Joe and Candy win an ore-processing mill in a poker game and discover they have a beautiful partner. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. *Weather*. 1.25 *Neighbours*. Daphne receives another offer she can't refuse. *International Golf*. Harry Carpenter interviews a second round action in the *Benson and Hedges International* from the Fulford Golf Club, York.
4.10 *Healthcliff and Marmaduke*. Cartoon series (r).
4.30 *Galloping Galaxia* Comedy serial set in the 25th century (r). 4.55 *Newsround* 5.05 *Gentle Ben*. Outlook for adventures of a young man with a pet bear (Cee-fax). 5.35 *Roland Rat - The Series*. The guests are Stanley Unwin and Ultravox (r).
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. *Weather*.
6.35 *London Plus*.
7.00 *Wogan*. The guests on this Elvis tribute edition are Jools Holland, David Stanley, Suzanna Leigh and Elvis look-alike, Jimmy White. Music is provided by Squeeze. Plus, Terry takes a photograph for the Search 88 Cancer Campaign.
7.40 *Every Second Counts*. Comedy quiz game.
8.10 *Dynasty*. Lee is taken back by the animosity shown to her by her boyfriend's father. (Cee-fax).
9.00 *One O'Clock News* with Julia Somerville and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
9.30 *The Life and Loves of a She Devil*. The final episode of the dramatization of Fay Weldon's novel. (r). (Cee-fax).
10.30 *Omnibus at the Proms* Introduced by Jane Glover. Isaiah Jackson, in his first British concert appearance, conducts the BBC Concert Orchestra in Rachmaninov's *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*, soloist, pianist Philip Martin, and Aaron Copland's *Dance Symphony*.
11.30 *The Cardiff Searchlight*. A film about the Cardiff searchlight. Alun Williams describes the scene at Cardiff Castle.
12.10 *Film: Mongo's Back in Town* (1971) starring Joe Don Baker, Sally Field and Telly Savalas. A Carpenter film about a notorious hired killer who arrives back in his home town. Who is his intended victim? Directed by Marvin Chomsky.
1.20 *Weather*.

BBC2

- 6.55 *Open University: Science - the Fabric of Life*. Ends at 7.20.
9.00 *Cee-fax*. 1.20 *Postman Pat* (r). 1.35 *Cee-fax*.
2.00 *News and weather* followed by *Transit*. A preview of the programme to be shown at 7.25.
2.15 *Racing from Newbury*. The 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00 races. Includes news and weather at 2.50 and 3.50.
4.10 *Approximately International Golf*. Second round action in the *Benson and Hedges International* from the Fulford Golf Club, York.
6.00 *Film: Tarzan's Greatest Adventure* (1959) starring Gordon Scott, Soan County and Anthony Quayle. The jungle hero is on the trail of a gang of desperate criminals searching for a hidden diamond mine in the Amazon jungle. Directed by John Guillermin.
7.25 *Transit* presented by Mike Smith and Vivien Creeger. From Silverstone, a preview of the British Superbike Trophy meeting, from Ashton Court, Bristol, news from the first day of the international Balloon Fiesta. Plus, a review of Cowes Week and results from the Fastnet Race.
8.00 *Face the Music*. A 1983 edition of the music quiz presented by Joseph Cooper. The guest is Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and on the panel are Prunella Scales, Richard Baker and Richard Ray (r). *Gardeners' World*. Geoff Hamilton and Roy Lancaster visit Gillian West's garden in North Devon.
9.00 *Film: The Clear Pigeon* (1984) (b/w) starring Bill Williams and Barbara Hale. Drama about a sailor, recovering from amnesia, who faces a court martial for colluding with the Japanese during the Second World War. Directed by Richard Fleischer. Ends at 12.20.
12.20 *News and weather* 12.25 *Bonanza*. Little Joe and Candy win an ore-processing mill in a poker game and discover they have a beautiful partner. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. *Weather*. 1.25 *Neighbours*. Daphne receives another offer she can't refuse. *International Golf*. Harry Carpenter interviews a second round action in the *Benson and Hedges International* from the Fulford Golf Club, York.
4.10 *Healthcliff and Marmaduke*. Cartoon series (r).
4.30 *Galloping Galaxia* Comedy serial set in the 25th century (r). 4.55 *Newsround* 5.05 *Gentle Ben*. Outlook for adventures of a young man with a pet bear (Cee-fax). 5.35 *Roland Rat - The Series*. The guests are Stanley Unwin and Ultravox (r).
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. *Weather*.
6.35 *London Plus*.
7.00 *Wogan*. The guests on this Elvis tribute edition are Jools Holland, David Stanley, Suzanna Leigh and Elvis look-alike, Jimmy White. Music is provided by Squeeze. Plus, Terry takes a photograph for the Search 88 Cancer Campaign.
7.40 *Every Second Counts*. Comedy quiz game.
8.10 *Dynasty*. Lee is taken back by the animosity shown to her by her boyfriend's father. (Cee-fax).
9.00 *One O'Clock News* with Julia Somerville and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
9.30 *The Life and Loves of a She Devil*. The final episode of the dramatization of Fay Weldon's novel. (r). (Cee-fax).
10.30 *Omnibus at the Proms* Introduced by Jane Glover. Isaiah Jackson, in his first British concert appearance, conducts the BBC Concert Orchestra in Rachmaninov's *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*, soloist, pianist Philip Martin, and Aaron Copland's *Dance Symphony*.
11.30 *The Cardiff Searchlight*. A film about the Cardiff searchlight. Alun Williams describes the scene at Cardiff Castle.
12.10 *Film: Mongo's Back in Town* (1971) starring Joe Don Baker, Sally Field and Telly Savalas. A Carpenter film about a notorious hired killer who arrives back in his home town. Who is his intended victim? Directed by Marvin Chomsky.
1.20 *Weather*.

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 *TV-am* presented by Caroline Righthorpe and Mike Morris. News at 6.00 and 6.30; financial news at 6.55; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
7.00 *Good Morning Britain* introduced by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. News at 7.00. 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop music at 7.55. Plus, Jimmy Greaves's television highlights.
8.25 *Weekend with Timmy Mallett* and Michaela Strachan.
9.25 *Thames news headlines*.
9.30 *Singapore* (r). 10.00 *Jack Holborn*. The final episode of the captain and his twin brother, the judge, come face-to-face in Bristol Law Courts (r). 10.30 *University Challenge*. The week's two winners meet for a place in the quarter-finals.
11.00 *Fat Tulip Too* (r). 11.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with the help of puppets. 11.20 *Jack Holborn*. News headlines 11.30 *The Running Programme*. The first of a new six-part coaching for beginners and experienced runners series presented by Cliff Temple, a senior coach and athletics correspondent of the *Sunday Times* 12.00 *Winner Takes All*. General knowledge quiz presented by Geoffrey Wheeler assisted by Vicki McDonald.
12.30 *News with John Suchet* 12.50 *Thames news*.
1.00 *Film: Jacqueline* (1956, b/w) starring John Gargery. Comedy drama about an easy-going Irishman working in the Belfast shipyards whose fear of heights drives him to drink. Directed by Roy Baker.
3.00 *Film: Wild in the Country* (1961) starring Julie Christie as a rebellious country hick who has an untapped talent to be a literary giant. Featuring five songs. Directed by Philip Dunne. Ends at 3.35.
4.00 *Rainbow*. A repeat of the programme shown on 11.10. 4.15 *Big Ben* (b/w). 4.30 *Andrew O'Connor's Joke Machine*. 4.35 *Inspector Gadget*. 4.45 *Inspector Gadget's Bugle*. Nature conservation series presented by David Bellamy.
5.15 *Ask No Questions*. Quiz game without questions.
5.45 *News with Fiona Armstrong*. 6.00 *Thames Weekend News*. 6.15 *Police 5* with Shaw Taylor.
6.30 *Danny Baker's Londoners*. In this first of a new series Danny Baker searches for the truth about London's wilder side.
7.00 *People Do the Funniest Things*. Jeremy Beadle introduces a selection of clips that were intended to stay on the cutting-room floor.
7.45 *International Athletics*. The Miller Lyle/LAC International from Crystal Palace. The commentators are Alan Parry and Peter Litherland.
9.00 *The Professionals*. Comedy series. Two students are known to be drug smugglers. Why does somebody in high places want their case to be dealt with quietly? Starring Gordon Jackson, Martin Shaw and Lewis Collins (r).
10.00 *News at Ten* with Alastair Burnet and Alastair Stewart. Followed by LWT news.
10.30 *A Tribute to Elvis Presley*. Love Me Tender. On the 10th anniversary of the death of the singer, a non-stop presentation of his music from an array of rock artists including Elvis Presley, Roger Daltrey, Dave Edmunds, Meatloaf, Ruby Turner, Kim Wilde and the Inspirational Choir.
12.30 *Film: Wild in the Country* (1961) starring Julie Christie as a rebellious country hick who has an untapped talent to be a literary giant. Featuring five songs. Directed by Philip Dunne. Ends at 3.35.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 *Six Centuries of Verse*. Part seven of the series features the work of John Milton, in particular his *Paradise Lost* (r).
3.00 *Time to Remember* (b/w). Show about the business in the 1920s as seen through the eyes of a stage door keeper. (r).
3.30 *Columbia*. Alastair Hetherington examines the life of St. Columba (r).
4.30 *Countdown*. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Ruth Tomlinson from Enniskerry.
5.00 *Miller & Partners*. Comedy series.
5.30 *Solid Soul*. Today's guests include Atlantic Starr.
6.00 *Revela*. A review of the latest films released on video.
6.15 *The Chart Show*. Popular music lists from both sides of the Atlantic.
7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Trevor McDonald and Anne Perkins. *Weather*.
7.50 *Book Choice*. Julian Symonds reviews *The Neo-Paganist*, Paul Delany's biography of Rupert Brooke and his wife, (Oracle).
8.00 *What the Papers Say* with Godfrey Hodgson.
8.15 *It's Our World: Debs*. (see choice)
8.45 *Masterworks*. Edwin Mullins examines Henry Raeburn's *Rev. Robert Walker*. Starring the Rev. Robert Walker. Part of the National Gallery of Scotland's collection.
9.00 *International Athletics*. The Miller Lyle/LAC International from Crystal Palace. The commentators are Alan Parry and Peter Litherland.
10.00 *The Golden Girls*. Dorothy, Rose and Blanche end up in the cells after being mistaken for hookers. (Oracle) (see choice)
10.30 *Miller & Partners*. Comedy series.
11.30 *UK Late: Sea Today*. Among those taking part in the discussion are Bea Campbell, Simon Watney from the Terence Higgins Trust; Rebecca Randall, a young stripper; and Patricia Gillan, a young woman who is harassed by a boyfriend at the time of the Depression. Directed by Harvey Hart. Ends at 2.50.
5.45 *Adventure*. 6.00 *Coast to Coast*. 6.30 *The 7.30 News*. 7.45 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.3

FRIDAY AUGUST 14 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1778.6 (+3.4)
FT-SE 100
2290.1 (+4.0)Bargains
35152 (49620)USM (Datastream)
209.25 (+0.01)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.5795 (+0.0005)
W German mark
2.9813 (-0.0030)
Trade-weighted
72.5 (same)

Nomura to trade in shares

Nomura, the world's largest securities house, has unveiled details of its long-awaited plan to beef up its presence on the London stock market by becoming the first Japanese firm to make markets in selective British equities.

The new market-making team will be headed by Mr Tony White and Mr Keith Rodrigues, both of whom recently resigned from Kitchell & Aitken's market-making arm. Nomura will start trading as a market-maker in ten days in 10 blue-chip stocks: Allied-Lyons, Becton, British Gas, British Telecom, Cable & Wireless, Fisons, Glaxo, ICI, Jaguar and Reuters.

Bid approach

Shares in Ryan Hotels, the Irish hotel group, jumped 11p to a high of 61p after directors said they had received an approach which could lead to a bid.

Britannia up

Britannia Arrow, the fund management group, raised pre-tax profits 85 per cent to £25.1 million in the first half of the year. Funds under management amount to £18.5 billion.

Gold record

American Barrick Resources, the Canadian-based gold mining company, reported a record first half for gold production, revenues and earnings. Net income was Can\$10.4 million (Can\$7.1 million).

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York
Dow Jones 2687.66 (+18.34)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 25575.74 (+15.51)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 3614.27 (-43.16)
Amsterdam Gen 339.5 (-0.4)
Sydney: AO 2104.6 (+12.2)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 2020.1 (-24.5)
Brussels
General 5415.2 (+19.9)
Paris: CAC 404.6 (-1.5)
Zurich: SBA Gen 585.30 (-2.0)
London: FT. A n/a
FT. Gilt 86.48 (-0.08)
Recent issues Page 24
Closing prices Page 25

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:
Oakwood Group 778p (+30p)
Spring Ram 470p (+20p)
Abbey 460p (+20p)
Dartford 387p (+22p)
Bodycote 467p (+32p)
Squirrel Horn 160p (+20p)
Win Collins 'A' 300p (+20p)
Jennies Cropper 328p (+20p)
Gestner 353p (+35p)
Heavittree 180p (+11p)
Storehouse 180p (+11p)
Marney Docks 556p (+18p)
Rowntree 282p (+14p)
Camford Eng. 354p (+14p)
Costain 354p (+14p)

FALLS:
Carlo 843p (-25p)
Brookmount 780p (-20p)
Bank of Scotland 535p (-19p)
Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 10%
3-month interbank 10%+10%
3-month eligible bills 9%+9%
buying rate
US Prime Rate 8%
Federal Funds 6%
3-month Treasury bills 5.94-5.93%
30-year bonds 9%+9%+2%

CURRENCIES

London:
£/\$1.5795
£/DM1.8860
£/SFR2.4743
£/FF9.9509
£/Yen228.14
£/Index72.5
ECU £0.94988 SDR £0.797254

GOLD

London Fixing:
AU \$482.00 pm-\$482.50
close \$459.75-480.25 (\$291.00-291.50)
New York
Comex \$450.85-461.15

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sept) pm \$19.40 lb (\$18.45)
Denotes latest trading price

Stock Market 22 Foreign Exch. 24
Temper 22 Traded Opt. 24
Wall Street 22 Share Prices 25
Comment 22 Link Treas. 26
City Diary 23 Commodities 26
Money Markets 24 US\$ Markets 26

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Jobless total still falling
Adjusted unemployment figure down by 47,600

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The underlying trend in unemployment figures showed a bigger than usual decline last month. Excluding school leavers, the jobless total fell by 47,600 to 2,877,600 after seasonal adjustment.

Market analysts concerned about the inflationary effect of higher pay settlements were partially reassured when the underlying rate of growth in average earnings in June showed an increase above the 7% per cent year-on-year rate seen in recent months. But unit labour costs accelerated slightly.

The influx of school leavers on to the register raised the overall jobless total last month by 1,128 to 2,906,453. This was 373,141 lower than a year earlier.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment, said: "Over the past 12 months there has been an undoubted and dramatic improvement in the employment position. There is no reason why this should not continue, but it is vital that we remain competitive both at home and overseas."

Mr Michael Meacher, the Shadow Employment spokesman, said: "The recent 1 per cent increase in interest rates and a likely further rise probably indicates that the fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment over the last year is now coming to an end and may soon be reversed."

Unemployment has been falling for more than a year and the average drop for the past three months, seasonally adjusted, rose to 46,800 last month compared with 38,200 in June. The numbers out of work fell in all regions, with the biggest percentage decline in the North where unemployment as a percentage of the

UK UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted excluding school leavers		
	000	
1987 Total	3065.8	-48.5
Feb	3039.7	-28.1
Mar	3018.1	-21.6
Apr	2952.3	-65.8
May	2925.2	-27.1
Jun	2877.6	-47.6

labour force fell 0.3 per cent. A total 384,000 people took part in Government employment schemes in June, but that was only 30,000 higher than the same month last year.

Buoyancy in the economy is the main reason for the continuing fall in unemployment, according to Department of Employment officials. This is given some support by the signs of revival in manufacturing employment. For the first time in a few years the number of manufacturing jobs showed a small increase over the past three months. Manufacturing jobs rose 10,000 in June after an upwardly revised increase of 7,000 in May.

Industrial stoppages during the first half of the year were at a relatively high level, swelled by the BT dispute and the civil service action. Altogether, 2,904,000 working days were lost in the first six months.

Productivity in manufacturing continued to rise in June, leaving output per head 6.5 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Bank defends rise in base rates

By Our Economics Editor

The Bank of England yesterday spelled out the reasons for last week's 1 percentage point rise in base rates and gave a warning of a potential resurgence in inflation.

In its *Quarterly Bulletin*, the Bank said the immediate prospects for the economy were encouraging. But sustaining a relatively high rate of growth would depend largely on containing and further reducing inflation. This indicated the need to maintain the cautious approach demonstrated by the base rate rise.

The Bank believes the economy is responding well to the high level of demand. Although the May and June trade figures were disappointing, the overall balance on the current account in the first half of the year shows that industry has improved its capacity to meet rising demand.

Manufacturing productivity has been growing strongly because of the high level of output and underlying improvements in economic efficiency. But productivity in the service industries has been rising more slowly, giving cause for concern.

The priority for economic policy, the Bank believes, should be to avoid putting this favourable outlook at risk through higher inflation. The Bank points to a small acceleration in pay settlements during the second quarter and the rise in house prices among other indicators of rising domestic costs.

On the demand side, retail sales are buoyant while credit and the broader measures of the money supply continue to grow rapidly. In view of the effect of intervention in swelling the broader measures of money, the Bank remains relatively relaxed about monetary growth, but the rise in credit weighed heavily in the decision to raise interest rates.

Inflationary pressures are also developing overseas with rising oil and commodity prices and the continuing trade imbalance between the US and West Germany and Japan. The Bank's forecast for growth in the leading economies this year is still 2% per cent.

The timing of the rates rise was explained by the relative weakness of sterling.

Royal Dutch falls 44% to £1.2bn

By Carol Ferguson

The Royal Dutch/Shell group suffered a 44 per cent drop in net income to £1.2 billion for the first six months on a current cost basis, excluding stock profits and losses.

The group blamed higher oil costs and competitive pressure, which cut second-quarter refining margins.

Higher crude prices also allowed higher oil production profits, but not enough to offset the decline downstream.

The company said: "Manufacturing and marketing earnings declined sharply - current margins were squeezed by rising supply costs and increased competitive pressures, a reversal of last year's conditions."

Oil products sales volumes increased 10 per cent in the second quarter, with gasoline sales up 12 per cent and kerosenes and fuel oil up 14 per cent. Volume increases were strong in the US.

The group maintained its cash and short-term securities at £5 billion, but has reduced its debt by £1.3 billion over the last year. The long-term debt ratio stands at 13 per cent, compared with 16 per cent in mid-1986.

On an historical cost basis, the group's first-half net income was up 8 per cent to £1.4 billion. This was due to high stock losses of £955 million in the first half of last year.

Tempos, page 22

BP lifts dividend despite profit fall

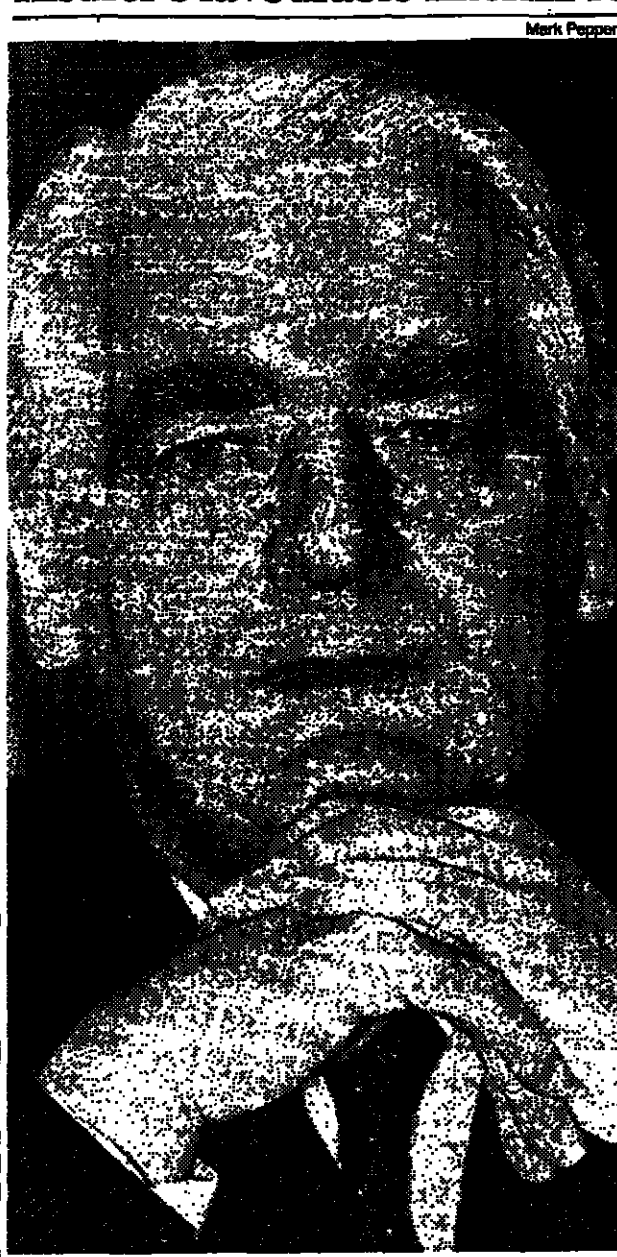
By Our City Staff

British Petroleum increased its interim dividend by 12.5 per cent yesterday in what will almost certainly be its last set of results before the government share sell-off this autumn.

After-tax profits on a replacement cost basis - the measure BP itself prefers to use - slumped by 52 per cent to £584 million in the first half of this year compared with £1,215 million last year.

The group blamed the poor performance on weak refining margins and the sterling/dollar exchange rate. Despite more than a halving of net income on a replacement

Insurer's favourable interim results bring 57% rise in dividend



Early payout: Royal's Alan Horsford yesterday

Royal payout surprise for shareholders

By Colin Campbell

Royal Insurance yesterday took even the optimists by surprise with its 1987 interim dividend. It is raising its 1987 interim dividend by 57 per cent, from 5.25p to 8.25p, and will be sending out dividend cheques nearly six weeks earlier than usual.

Instead of the usual January payout, the cheques will go out on November 13.

Mr Alan Horsford, chief executive, said the dividend increase was partly to reflect the favourable first-half results, which showed that pre-tax profits had risen from £37.4 million to £158.1 million, and partly to reduce the disparity between interim and final payments.

There was no formal indication of what final dividend might be expected, but Mr Horsford said that the final would be determined by results and it could be presumed that Royal's payment would be well covered.

Royal's profit, which followed results earlier this week from General Accident and Commercial Union, was generally in line with market expectations, but the percentage increase in the dividend was well above even the best expectations.

However, the company's

shares which have run up in recent months ahead of results, yesterday closed 23p lower at 496p.

The group, which covers 2.2 million houses out of an estimated market of 11 million, suffered record weather losses of £70 million in the six months to June 30, of which £56 million occurred in the first quarter.

This hit underwriting results from its British operations and - though pre-tax profits doubled in the April quarter from £17.4 million to £34.9 million and an underwriting profit of £16.2 million - the advance was insufficient to offset the British first-half profit total of £16.2 million, compared with £23.9 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The group's underwriting loss in the six months fell from £109.5 million to a £53.6 million loss (£108.8 million for the full 1986 year). Investment income showed an underlying 7 per cent increase to £182.2 million; and worldwide general premium income was 6.4 per cent higher at £1.61 billion.

Mr Horsford said operating conditions in Royal's main markets are not unsatisfactory.

Tempos, page 22

Trafalgar bid for unit trust fails

By Lawrence Lever

Trafalgar House's £237 million bid for the Pension Fund Property Unit Trust (PFPUT) lapsed yesterday when it failed to secure the necessary 75 per cent majority at a specially convened extraordinary general meeting of unitholders.

The yard, the subject of a £5 million management buyout, has faced difficulties over manning levels and subsequent industrial action in the last 18 months and the order represents a vote of confidence by Cable and Wireless.

The new ship will be similar to the cable ship, Pacific Guardian, built for the company at Swan Hunter in 1984, apart from the incorporation of a remote-controlled submarine. It is due for delivery in 1989.

Cable and Wireless said the deployment of the new vessel was not decided.

Swan Hunter is expecting to win the Ministry of Defence order for a second oil replenishment ship, having lost the first to Harland & Wolff in Belfast and Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, may soon announce more frigate orders.

PFPUT chairman, said after the meeting that it was likely that this would happen since he had received between 10 and 12 approaches, some of which he thought will turn into formal offers.

The Trafalgar proposals required a 75 per cent majority of votes cast to succeed. In the event, they secured 44.6 per cent support with 53.4 per cent against.

The vote in favour of incorporation - which required only a simple majority - succeeded in securing 55 per cent of the votes. However, the committee of management got to the stage of putting formal proposals to the 400 unitholders in the trust, this will also require a 75 per cent

London Securities plans bid

London Securities yesterday said it intends to make an £80.7 million bid for its fellow property group, Estates Property Investment Company.

However, it will only bid for Epic if an agreement is announced yesterday to buy a further 12.82 per cent of the company goes through.

It has struck a deal with Phoenix Assurance to buy the extra stake, which will bring its holding in Epic up to just over 25 per cent.

London Securities is issuing 9.3 million of its own shares to pay for the stake. The deal is subject to approval from London Securities' shareholders and Inland Revenue clearance.

Akzo nv Registered Office at Arnhem
Report for the 1st half year 1987

Consolidated statement of income

	1987	1986
Net sales	7,652.4	8,092.7
Operating costs	(6,984.0)	(7,364.5)
Operating income	668.4	728.2
Financing charges	(65.4)	(60.9)
Operating income less financing charges	613.0	667.3
Taxes	(225.2)	(226.9)
Earnings of consolidated companies from normal operations, after taxes	387.8	440.4
Earnings from nonconsolidated companies	9.4	17.4
Extraordinary items	2.2	24.1
Group income	399.4	481.9
Minority interest	(28.4)	(45.2)
Net income	371.0	436.7
Net income per common share of Hfl 20, in guilders	8.24	10.98
Common stock	802.9	802.8

Sales and income
Net income for the second quarter of 1987 was Hfl 191 million, compared with Hfl 218 million (including a Hfl 24 million extraordinary gain) in the first half of 1986. The first half of the year produced an operating income of Hfl 668 million, compared with Hfl 728 million for the prior year period.

The rise in operating income of the other product groups was insufficient to offset the much reduced contribution of the man-made fibers, so that net income was down from Hfl 437 million to Hfl 371 million for the first half of 1987.

Outlook
The changes in exchange rates have had an adverse effect on our international competitive position. This is particularly true with regard to our man-made fibers. We nevertheless expect to achieve a good income figure for the whole of 1987, even if the 1986 earnings level will not be repeated.

Arnhem, August 1987

The Board of Management

Sales and operating income by product group break down as follows (in millions of guilders):

Sales	1st half year 1987	1st half year 1986	Operating income	1st half year 1987	1st half year 1986
Chemical products	2,112	2,284	Chemical products	227	223
Man-made fibers	1,627	1,853	Man-made fibers	68	168
Coatings	1,215	1,162	Coatings	80	66
Pharmaceuticals	1,105	1,144	Pharmaceuticals	165	163
Consumer products	721	730	Consumer products	47	50
Miscellaneous products	1,002	1,067	Miscellaneous products	85	74
	7,782	8,230		683	744
Intra-group deliveries	(130)	(137)	Nonallocated items	(15)	(16)
Total	7,652	8,093	Total	668	728

Copies of this report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents: Barclays Bank PLC, Stock Exchange Services Department, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3 AH and Midland Bank PLC, International Division, Securities Services Department, 10-14 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6 AA. The report for the 3rd quarter of 1987 will be published on November 3, 1987.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

STOCK MARKET

Recovery goes on with small gains

By Michael Clark

The stock market successfully cleared another tricky economic hurdle yesterday, enabling it to extend its recovery in the wake of last week's £25 billion slump.

Another batch of economic figures, following hard on the heels of this week's trade figures, was published by the Government. The unemployment figures, showing another fall in the number out of work,

statistics showing the growth of earnings and industrial production figures all made pleasant reading and were warmly received by the City. This, combined with another firm start to trade on Wall Street, which had been enjoying a record-breaking run this week, enabled share prices to wipe out earlier falls and end the day on a high note. Dealers reported selective

support with figures from the two oil groups, BP and Shell, as expected. The FT index of 30 shares finished 3.4 points up at 1,778.6, having been 13.2 down earlier in the session. The broader FT-SE 100 index also recovered a 16.5 deficit, to end 4.0 points up at 2,290.1.

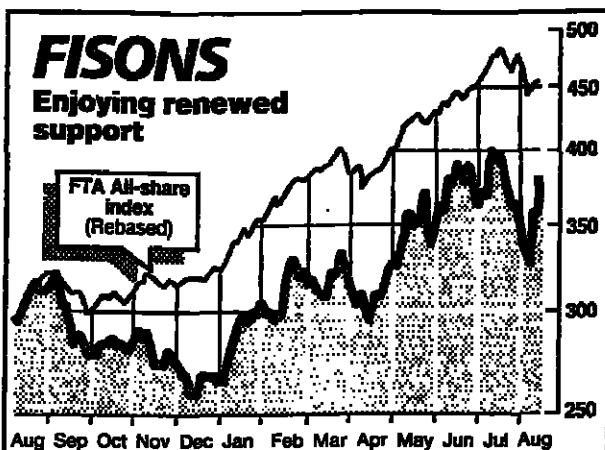
Government securities spent a lacklustre day, with losses of 1/4 at the longer end.

Good gains were reported among the leaders, no doubt helped by the news that Nomura, the Japanese securities house, is starting a market-making side, dealing in 10 top stocks. These include Beecham, up 13p at 557p, British Gas, 2p higher at 182p, Cable & Wireless, 6p dearer at 442p, Glaxo, 21p stronger at £17.91 and ICI, 2p up at £15.15.

Ryan Hotels, the Irish hotel operator, jumped by 11p to 61p after announcing that it had received an approach which might lead to a bid. Talk suggests that there are several suitors, including Trusthouse Forte.

Ratcliffe Industries returned from suspension 30p higher at 190p - a level which surprised a number of dealers. The group recently announced a one-for-one rights issue at 125p to raise £3.7 million.

Little Arax Energy, the Irish oil exploration group, finished 8p better at 81p. The word is the group has just made a



major oil discovery in the Irish Sea. Dealers are bracing themselves for an announcement next week. Dealers said there was some big turnover in the shares yesterday.

Fisons, the pharmaceuticals group, recovered from an

early setback to close 2p firmer at 356p, on the back of a strong buy recommendation from Dr John Reeve, a pharmaceuticals analyst at Kleinwort Griverson, the broker.

He says that Fisons underperformed the market during the first six months following

the launch of Tilade, its new anti-asthma drug. He blames the absence of encouraging news and the poor weather which has provided sufferers with some relief.

However, he is confident that the group's growth prospects

of 20 to 25 per cent a year remain intact. Dr Reeve says: "Renewed investment interest is already anticipating a series of positive events likely to occur later this year. These should include further introductions in Europe of Tilade, news at the September

interims of Tilade's progress and the first approval for Dopacard."

and the first approval for Dopacard."

He is also looking for more overseas interest in the shares. At the last count, foreign investors held just 2 per cent of the equity.

Kleinwort is forecasting a rise in pretax profits of 21 per cent to £45 million at the interim stage followed by £105 million for the full year where the prospective p/e falls to 21.

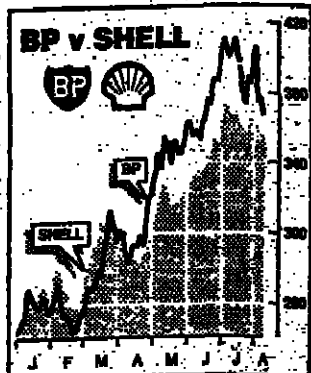
Tate & Lyle, the Mr Cube sugar producer, held on to a 2p lead, to finish at £47p, despite a downgrading of profits by Phillips & Drew, the broker. P&D has trimmed its estimate for next year by £5 million to £100 million after studying third-quarter figures from Canada. Mr Christopher Wheeler, a food manufacturing analyst at P&D, says that it is a marginal adjustment and he is still forecasting pretax profits for the current year of £90 million when the group reports in December. Last year it made £81.5 million.

Mr Wheeler said: "There is not too much to go for short-term, so we are not buyers."

Storehouse, produced by the merger between British Home Stores and Habitat Mothercare, jumped 2p to 364p following the reports of a possible bid from Mountleigh. This was in spite of warnings about a bid given by both the Stock Exchange and the Takeover Panel.

TEMPUS

Things still go well with Shell



Royal Dutch/Shell is the mightier company, but British Petroleum is the centre of attention. Yesterday's results were the first since the Standard Oil acquisition and will probably be the last before the Government share sale, if it goes ahead as planned in the autumn.

From BP's perspective, the most important event of the past three months was the acquisition of the minority interest in its American subsidiary, Standard Oil.

The £4.7 billion paid for this purchase was about £2 billion more than the book value of Standard's assets, so BP revalued the assets to reflect this. The depreciation charge will therefore be increased by £200 million a year.

Profits will be penalized, but the all-important cash flow will not, although it is likely to fall to point out that interest costs have risen.

Ironically, access to Standard's cash flow has enabled BP to reduce the debt raised to make the acquisition much faster than expected. Of the \$5 billion (£3 billion) facility raised to finance the acquisition, the maximum drawn down was \$3.5 billion. This had fallen to \$1.5 billion by end-June.

Nevertheless, BP's total borrowings have risen and the contrast between the respective balance sheets of BP and RD/Shell remains stark.

RD/Shell's gearing on its own measure, the long-term debt ratio, was 13 per cent at the end of June. But if its £5 billion cash mountain is taken into account, the group had virtually no net debt.

On BP's measure of gearing, net debt to equity plus net debt, its debt ratio at mid-year was 38 per cent. On the more stringent measure of net debt to equity, gearing rises to 62 per cent.

After the £1.5 billion rights issue planned to coincide with the Government's sale,

the year-end result could well be in the £410 million to £430 million region. Royal turned out £304.8 million in the 1986 financial year.

From now, though, Royal, in common with others, faces tougher competition, especially in the United States. The hurricane season is also just round the corner, so the investor who does not have his map handy may well feel frightened of the sector when the next one strikes.

Fundamentally, it appears that the dark days of previous years are over, but because the market had already taken the recovery now evident on board, it is hard to see how much further composite insurance shares can run.

When the market is again dividend-led, Royal is an obvious candidate. It also has the attraction of a net asset value, including a valuation of the life fund, of 532p.

BP's gearing will fall to about 41 per cent, but it still has a long way to go before it can compete with the financial strength of RD/Shell.

From an external perspective, however, the City is much more interested in seeking out clues to discover how attractive the forthcoming share sale is likely to be.

In this context, BP's decision to raise the dividend by 12.5 per cent to 4.5p net will have surprised analysts looking for a much more modest 5 per cent increase.

A similar rate of increase in the final dividend would put the shares on a gross prospective yield of 5.1 per cent.

"Shell" Transport and Trading's interim dividend is not due to be announced until September 10. Maintaining parity with an unchanged Royal Dutch dividend would imply an 18 per cent increase for Shell, giving a prospective yield of 5.2 per cent.

This comparison becomes academic, however, for the purposes of deciding whether to apply for shares in the government sale. The yield on the offering will be improved, both by the presumed discount and by the extent to which the shares are partly paid.

So while Shell still looks like a better bet on the fundamentals, the decision to apply for BP will have to wait until the issue is priced.

A Royal payout

It can no longer be said that insurance companies only take. They also give, as Royal Insurance aptly demonstrated yesterday with a handsome 57 per cent increase in its interim dividend.

The dividend leap in part reflects the declared policy of reducing the disparity between interim and final payments, and in part the better times it has enjoyed.

But for the caveat that a similar percentage increase in the final should not be expected, Royal's shares should have roared ahead. In the event they slipped, as the market - having anticipated the better first half - now peers into 1988 and beyond.

Conditions still look positive in the short term and, after turning in a pretax profit of £110.3 million compared with a depressed £58 million in the first half previously,

the year-end result could well be in the £410 million to £430 million region. Royal turned out £304.8 million in the 1986 financial year.

From now, though, Royal, in common with others, faces tougher competition, especially in the United States. The hurricane season is also just round the corner, so the investor who does not have his map handy may well feel frightened of the sector when the next one strikes.

Fundamentally, it appears that the dark days of previous years are over, but because the market had already taken the recovery now evident on board, it is hard to see how much further composite insurance shares can run.

When the market is again dividend-led, Royal is an obvious candidate. It also has the attraction of a net asset value, including a valuation of the life fund, of 532p.

WALL STREET

New York (Agencies) - Shares generally achieved moderate gains in early trading yesterday. But blue chips slipped back slightly from earlier rises. These had been prompted by the report of slightly higher-than-expected

retail sales for last month and a sharp upward revision in June's retail sales.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up by 6 points at 2,675.32 after being ahead by 12 points earlier.

	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
AMR Co	64%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%

BSC to seek quota rise as output leaps 20%

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's improving steel industry is producing 20 per cent more metal than a year ago, and providing further proof of increased activity in manufacturing industries.

Latest production figures, showing an average output rate of 274,800 tonnes a week in the first seven months of the year, underline the British Steel Corporation's call on the European Commission for a rise in the production quota set under the EC's steel restructuring programme.

Sir Robert Scholey, the BSC chairman and re-elected president of Eurofer, the European steel makers' group, is making

a bid for higher quotas when they are renegotiated this year. He estimates the BSC's quota shortage is 35,000 tonnes.

The production figures, published today by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, show that output in July averaged 279,700 tonnes a week, a rise of just under 30 per cent on the same month last year.

Much of the increase is attributable to the success and high productivity of the BSC's refined blast furnace at Redcar, which has made 3 million tonnes of iron since its reopening a year ago.



Sir Robert: BSC's quota shortage is 35,000 tonnes

But the production figures also indicate a rise of about 7

per cent in real demand for steel in Britain. The increase is led by the boom in the construction industry, although the BSC says it is still concerned about demand for flat-rolled products used in the vehicle and white goods industries. The BSC exports 40 per cent of its output.

The increasing output of British steel mills must be seen against the background of gross overcapacity in Europe, estimated by Sir Robert at 30 million tonnes. There was a need, he said, for prevention of disruption by imports for as long as instability in the international steel markets persisted.

Trafalgar sells offices for £60m

By Cliff Feltham

Brookmount, the fast expanding USM group, is buying a clutch of properties from the Trafalgar House group and taking over a City firm of chartered surveyors in deals worth more than £73 million.

Trafalgar House — which already has close ties with Brookmount — will pump £20 million into the company in return for a 23 per cent shareholding.

Brookmount, which was floated on the USM early last year and has just disclosed plans to build a national sports stadium, is paying Trafalgar £60 million for 13 office and retail properties which are producing a net rental income of £4.2 million.

Brookmount says the deal enables it to enlarge its investment portfolio with high-quality properties let to well-established tenants and producing good opportunities for growth in rental income.

The deal will be financed by a rights issue at 650p a share to raise £10 million and 3 million new shares issued to Trafalgar House to raise £20 million, with the balance coming from its own borrowings. This will give Trafalgar a 23 per cent stake and yesterday it said there were no plans to increase this holding.

Brookmount is paying £13.5 million for the surveys, Wright Oliphant, which made pre-tax profits of £449,000 for the year ended July 31, 1986, and £359,000 for the nine months to April 30 last.

Can Telecom come in out of the cold?

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Not many companies can afford to throw away £58 million of revenue which would go straight through to pretax profits: not even a company whose profits are now measured in billions. That, at least, was the stock market's first reaction to BT's freezing domestic prices that could have gone up by a less than sensational 1.2 per cent. BT shares initially fell, though they ended up with a mere 3p drop, much in line with the market. Interestingly, shares in Cable & Wireless edged up against the trend, reflecting some tentative switching in a sector where institutional investors have only a choice of two stocks.

There is an assumption, not seriously challenged by BT's previous behaviour, that where a monopoly utility licence imposes a maximum price formula, that becomes also a minimum price formula. If correct, the question is whether BT has responded to public criticism of its service, mainly reflecting problems on exchanges serving articulate and influential central London folk, or to competition and potential competition from C&W's burgeoning Mercury network.

Despite Sir George Jefferson's disavowals yesterday, a combination of the two is at work. If Mercury rules out business price rises, why court more anger from the public — and disapproval from Ofel — by piling charges on to residential accounts? It would be shortsighted, however, to dismiss the im-

plications of Sir George's official explanation that revenue is buoyant enough to put up an excellent performance for shareholders without scraping the barrel at an unknown, long-term marketing cost.

Wood Mackenzie, which anticipated the freeze on domestic call charges, is still looking for a 12 per cent rise in BT revenue this year and pretax profits up 11 per cent from £2.07 billion to £2.3 billion. The impact of the freeze would only be felt in 1988-89, when WM is forecasting £2.5 billion profits.

BT shares have fallen by more than fifth from their peak. WM's Patrick Wellington reckons they are very modestly rated on a prospective yield of 4.8 per cent, especially as the institutions are underweight in such an important stock. The most obvious market cloud on the horizon is the Government's freedom to sell its remaining holding after April next year, particularly if plans for electricity privatization become bogged down. Moreover, BT's bad odour among the articulate public inspires worries about possible changes to its licence or more regulatory pressure.

Sir George is making efforts to update some elements of BT's customer service — pushing direct debiting for instance. But the public image is unlikely to improve until BT learns humility — a cheaper but harder adjustment to make than forgoing £58 million of revenue.

Firms link in Ulster gold quest

A gold prospecting venture in Northern Ireland has been launched by North West Exploration of Belfast and Enxex International of Dublin.

The companies will split the costs and returns of a two-year exploration programme over 94 square miles in Co Antrim, where Enxex has detected gold mineralization. Enxex will manage the programme.

The area is east of the Sperrin Mountains site where Enxex is preparing to work a commercial gold deposit.

Brookes profit rises £1.3m

Kennedy Brookes, the Wheeler's restaurants to Heritage hotels group, yesterday posted a sharp rise in pretax profits — up from £2.3 million to £3.6 million — for the half-year to April 26.

Earnings per share increased from 11.3p to 14.3p. The interim dividend is up from 0.75p to 0.975p.

Appleyard up

Appleyard Group, the Yorkshire motor trader, boosted interim pretax profits by 102 per cent to £2.3 million. Earnings per share jumped 55 per cent to 19.5p. Appleyard Finance Holdings, the jointly-owned contract hire and leasing outfit, contributed £325,000, a 50 per cent increase. The shares rose 37p to 467p.

Supplier sold

The USM-quoted Hughes Food Group is buying Laurel Farm Chilled Foods, a supplier of own-label supermarket products, for £450,000. This could increase to £1.25 million, depending on future profits.

US sales gain

Sales at US retail stores climbed 0.8 per cent in July after rising a revised 1.4 per cent in June, the US Commerce Department said. This suggested continued strength in the economy.

Hambros buy

Hambros, which owns Hambros merchant bank, has bought a 55 per cent holding in Network Security Management, a British company specializing in fraud investigation and loss prevention, for £1.65 million.

Deadly under cover

After four days of keeping readers sweating over which of Britain's first class cricketers was about to hang up his boots in favour of commerce, the Diary can today end their agony. It is not one of the recent test squad, who has decided that enough is enough, but Derek Underwood, the Kent and former England spin bowler, who is taking an honourable retirement after 24 seasons of first class cricket, including 56 test matches in which he took 297 wickets. Underwood's future will remain with cricket, but of a much different kind. He has taken on the managing directorship of Kent Indoor Cricket, a company set up to exploit an Australian invention which is becoming the Eighties version of the Sixties ten-pin bowling craze, with venues popping up all over the country. When he announced his involvement with KIC, which is seeking funds through the Business Expansion Scheme, Underwood yesterday showed that, in a glib world, he still puts fair play first. Asked whether this boom in indoor cricket would help to improve the real thing he refused to make all the right PR noises, but candidly admitted that it would not. "It is such a totally different form of cricket, with different techniques," he said. "Considering some recent England performances, some might say a totally different technique is exactly what is required. It remains to be seen how Underwood's fans react to his involvement with this new-

Builder increases profits by 37% to £8.9 million

By Alexandra Jackson

Abbey, the Dublin quoted housebuilder which earns all its profits outside Eire, yesterday reported a 37 per cent increase in pretax profits to £8.9 million (£8.9 million) in the year to end-April.

A final dividend of 14p was declared, making a total of 16.5p for the year. A one-for-two capitalization issue was announced.

Housebuilding accounted for 77 per cent of pretax profits. Abbey completed 798 houses in southern England at an average price of £62,000, making a profit of £189,664 on each unit.

Plant hire increased its profits by 37 per cent to £12.6

million. Several new depots were opened during the year. Losses from the now liquidated merchanting business depressed profits by £303,000. An extraordinary charge of £1.5 million was made to cover closure costs.

In line with the company's expectations, borrowing rose during the year from £12.5 million to £21.3 million. The gearing ratio was 84 per cent at the year-end but is expected to fall by 10 percentage points during the year.

Mr Ray Davies, chief executive, said: "We are not unhappy with this level of gearing and are confident that Abbey will be able to fund its

expansion from its own resources for the foreseeable future."

The tax charge fell from 48 per cent to 31 per cent, reflecting the company's change of tax residence from Eire to England.

The land buying programme is continuing, although prices have risen by at least 50 per cent in some areas. Abbey is on target to sell 950 units this year.

The group does not rule out the possibility of growing by acquisition but is having difficulties in finding opportunities at the right price. The shares rose 20p yesterday to 460p.

Gestetner sets up joint laser printer scheme

By Our City Staff

Gestetner Holdings is to form a joint venture with Impact Systems, the Australian laser printer group, to supply the European and American markets with laser printers under the brand name of "Gestetner Lasers".

The company is also buying 5 million new fully paid shares at £0.65 in Impact Systems, costing £3.25 million (£4.38 million), which will give it a stake of just under 10 per cent in the enlarged share capital. Gestetner has sub-

scribed to buy a further 5 million shares partly paid at £0.01 for £50,000 per share within five years.

Impact Systems was founded in 1985 by Mr John Price, the Australian entrepreneur, and was floated on the Australian Stock Exchange this year. It has built up a 40 per cent share of the Australian market as the only domestic manufacturer of laser printers and is forecasting £4.7 million turnover in the year to end-September.

Bankers attack Beirut plan for gold sales

Beirut (Reuters) — The proposed sale of 20 per cent of Lebanon's 9.2 million ounces of gold reserves would make only a limited contribution to solving the deepening economic crisis, bankers and economists said in Beirut.

One insisted: "This would be only a temporary solution to the economic crisis. It would be like slapping a bandage on a man already dying."

On Monday, Mr Selim Hoss, the acting Prime Minister, proposed the sale to set up a stabilization fund for the

Lebanese pound, which has lost 62 per cent of its international value this year. The sale would yield about \$800 million.

The Lebanese pound recovered marginally yesterday to \$222.50. At the start of 1987, the dollar could buy about 68 Lebanese pounds; at the start of 1986, it could buy only 18.

Sources close to Mr Hoss, a former banker, said the sum to be raised by the proposed gold sales could bolster the economy for about nine months.

But bankers said speculation against the currency could drain the fund in two months.

One third of the gold is held by the IMF in Washington and the remainder is at the Central Bank in Moslem West Beirut.

APPOINTMENTS

Ampex Corporation: Mr Charles Steinberg succeeds Mr Arthur Hausman as chairman. Mr Max Mitchell becomes president and chief executive.

Rank Xerox (UK): Mr Jeff Hitchman becomes director of independent sales operations.

James Wilkes: Mr Charles Mackenzie joins the board.

Merrill Lynch: Mr Michael Giles succeeds Mr John Ward as chairman of International Banking Group.

Prudential-Bache Capital Funding: Mr Peter Fredriksson joins as managing director responsible for Scandinavian corporate finance.

TIL (Medical) UK: Dr John Dewhurst becomes medical director.

Taylor Woodrow Homes: Mr Graham Plowright and Mr John Purdie become divisional directors.



Mr Jeff Hitchman

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales: Professor John Arnold has been appointed director of research from September 1.

Telcel UK: Mr Martin Church has become managing director.

Atco: Mr Martin Douglas has been appointed marketing and sales director.

Cambridge Electronic Industries: Mr Harry Tee has been named divisional managing director, electronic components division.

IDV: Mr Tim Ambler is confirmed as deputy managing director. Mr Paul Curtis is international brand director. Mr Colin Gordon becomes non-executive chairman. International Distillers and Vintners (UK): Mr Howard Smith becomes executive director. IDV and managing director, IDV (UK), succeeding Mr Colin Gordon.

Solicitors Indemnity Mutual Insurance Association: Mr Christopher Cohen, Mr Peter Elliott, Mr Derek Hayes, Mr Steven Henriques, Mr Michael MacCabe, Mr Richard Mathhouse and Mr Michael Payton become directors. Mr Payton was also elected chairman.

Deadly under cover

After four days of keeping readers sweating over which of Britain's first class cricketers was about to hang up his boots in favour of commerce, the Diary can today end their agony. It is not one of the recent test squad, who has decided that enough is enough, but Derek Underwood, the Kent and former England spin bowler, who is taking an honourable retirement after 24 seasons of first class cricket, including 56 test matches in which he took 297 wickets. Underwood's future will remain with cricket, but of a much different kind. He has taken on the managing directorship of Kent Indoor Cricket, a company set up to exploit an Australian invention which is becoming the Eighties version of the Sixties ten-pin bowling craze, with venues popping up all over the country. When he announced his involvement with KIC, which is seeking funds through the Business Expansion Scheme, Underwood yesterday showed that, in a glib world, he still puts fair play first. Asked whether this boom in indoor cricket would help to improve the real thing he refused to make all the right PR noises, but candidly admitted that it would not. "It is such a totally different form of cricket, with different techniques," he said. "Considering some recent England performances, some might say a totally different technique is exactly what is required. It remains to be seen how Underwood's fans react to his involvement with this new-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Harris's missing link

Sir Philip Harris, the contrite head of Harris Queensway, may have a little difficulty in fulfilling his new promise to improve communications between his company and the City after the profits decline which he signposted on Wednesday. His broker — Shearson Lehman (formerly L. Messel) — no longer has a full-time furnishing stores analyst,

now that Mr Tim Kirkwood, the analyst at the firm who used to cover Harris Queensway, has left to join the mighty house of Warburg. At the moment Peter Jones — head of research — is filling in for Kirkwood as the Harris Queensway contact. He used to be a full-time retail analyst for four or five years ago and I am assured that he has kept in close touch with the sector.

fangled game, which includes a rule that says a man (or woman) — it is a game for both sexes — remains in, even when out.

Top score There is no lack of business acumen in the recent test

squad, however. That other spinner, Phil Edmunds, has selected Ian Botham to bat for his Berwick group, which has expanded from salmon netting on the Tweed to a fast moving property developer with interests in Brussels and Birmingham, Aylesbury and Sittingbourne.

Royal fizz

If only all insurance companies were as thoughtful as Royal, the David Hudson of Bardays de Zoete Wedd would be holding three bottles of champagne, not just one. Yesterday, he won the prize from Royal for being closest in his forecasts about results. He was also closest with his forecasts for General Accident and Commercial Union, but alas no champagne. Royal was generous enough to give another bottle to Savory Mill analysts, who came up with a similar forecast.

Ray Heath

ESTIMATED HALF YEAR RESULTS FOR 1987 AND INTERIM DIVIDEND

The second quarter result was a pre-tax profit of £110.3m (1986:£58.0m) producing a profit of £158.1m for the six months ended 30 June 1987, an 80% increase over the corresponding period last year.

Earnings per share rose from 15.0p to 22.3p.

Interim dividend 8.25p, a 57% increase on the equivalent 1986 interim dividend of 5.25p adjusted for the capitalisation issue. The increase in part reflects the objective of reducing the disparity with the final dividend.

Increased profits were achieved by all operating companies except Royal UK where the result remained affected by the first quarter weather losses.

Pre-tax earnings for Royal Life Holdings, which now has interests in over 530 estate agency offices, rose by 38% to £17.6m. New annual premiums increased by 17% to £45.5m and new single premiums by 71% to £234.7m.

Current operating conditions in our major markets are not satisfactory and the outlook for the remainder of 1987 is reasonably favourable. We believe the company is well placed to achieve a further steady growth in profits.

	6 months to 30 June 1987 (unaudited) £m	6 months to 30 June 1986 (unaudited) £m	Year 1986 (audited) £m
General Premiums	1,607.9	1,511.5	3,103.1
Long-term Premiums	431.0	314.9	692.3
General Insurance:			
Underwriting			
Balance	-53.6	-109.5	-108.8
Allocated Investment			
Income	133.9	134.3	278.8
Result	80.3	24.8	170.0
Long-term Insurance			
Profit	17.6	13.9	28.4
Investment Income			
Attributable to Capital and Reserves	48.3	42.3	89.3
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	11.9	6.4	17.1
Profit before Taxation	158.1	87.4	304.8
Taxation	51.4	15.8	54.4
Minority Interests	1.2	0.8	1.8
Net Profit attributable to the Shareholders	105.5	70.8	248.6
Dividend	39.2	24.8	73.2
Profit retained	66.3	46.0	175.4
Earnings per share			
(Note)	22.3p	15.0p	52.7p
Dividend per share			
(Note)	8.25p	5.25p	15.5p
Capital and Reserves	£2,542m	£2,179m	£2,465m

Note The 1986 pence per share figures have been adjusted for the capitalisation issue.

The shareholders' leaflet is posted to shareholders. Copies can be obtained from Corporate Relations, Royal Insurance plc, 1 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QR. Telephone number 01-263 4300.



Royal Dutch/Shell Group

Results for First Half 1987



	SECOND QUARTER		FIRST HALF	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Net proceeds	10,343	11,564	23,234	22,999
Income before taxation	1,373	1,407	3,324	2,981
Taxation	824	736	2,054	1,594
Income after taxation	549	671	1,270	1,387
Income applicable to minority interests	4	11	7	29
Net income for the period	545	660	1,263	1,358

Parent Companies' provisional share in Group net income:

	Nfl	5.00	5.31	11.60	10.68
Royal Dutch	pence	17.5	21.2	40.6	43.6
Shell Transport					

Net income increased by 21% to £660 million in the second quarter 1987. This includes estimated after-tax inventory holding gains of £30 million on those inventories accounted for on a first-in-first-out basis. In the comparable 1986 quarter, estimated inventory holding losses amounted to £362 million. For the first half of 1987, net income of £1,358 million included inventory holding gains of £122 million, compared with inventory losses of £955 million in 1986.

Key features for the second quarter included:

- Exploration and production earnings increased, principally due to higher crude oil prices and lower exploration expense which more than offset reduced natural gas earnings.
- Manufacturing, marine and marketing earnings declined sharply, on a reported basis and even more sharply on an estimated current cost of supplies basis, with current margins squeezed by rising supply costs and increased competitive pressures - a reversal of last year's market conditions.
- Chemicals earnings again improved, continuing the recent strong sector performance.
- Corporate currency exchange losses were considerably reduced.

For the half-year, Group net income reflects reduced earnings from exploration and production activities, offset by inventory holding gains (as opposed to losses in 1986) within the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector, and by improved results from the chemicals and corporate sectors. The overall result was an 8% increase.

Group funds generated amounted to £2,484 million for the half-year compared with £3,550 million in 1986. Higher oil prices resulted in net working capital increasing by £666 million in 1987, a reversal from the decrease of £742 million in 1986. Capital expenditure and exploration expense for the half-year was £1,970 million as compared with £2,227 million for 1986. Expenditure for the year is currently expected to be at a similar level to that in 1986.

Cash and short-term securities, at £5 billion, remained at the same level as a year ago, while long and short-term debt has decreased by £1.3 billion. The long-term debt ratio was consequently reduced from 16% in mid-1986 to 13% in mid-1987.

For the remainder of 1987, the outlook is greatly dependent on the level of crude oil prices, with the tensions now prevalent in the Gulf a significant factor. If OPEC is successful in maintaining prices at about current levels for the second half of 1987, the exploration and production sector should benefit. The outlook in respect of manufacturing, marine and marketing is for continued uncertainty, given the rise in crude oil prices which has not been fully reflected in product prices due to competitive pressures. The performance of the chemicals sector is expected to remain strong.

August 13, 1987

An interim report by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, p.l.c. on the unaudited results of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, in which their interests are 60% and 40% respectively. A copy of the full report may be obtained from Shell Centre (Ref LGSL), London SE1 7NA or by telephoning 01-934 6252. Results for the First Quarter 1987 were issued on May 14, 1987 and can be obtained from the same address.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Val
Sep 87	89.71	89.74	89.67	89.68	1390
Oct 87	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 87	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 87	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 88	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 89	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 90	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 91	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 92	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 93	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 94	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 95	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 96	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 97	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 98	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 99	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Feb 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Mar 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Apr 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
May 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jun 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jul 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Aug 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Sep 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Oct 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Nov 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Dec 00	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392
Jan 01	89.68	89.68	89.65	89.65	1392

Closing rally

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES Page 22)

١٢

مکتبہ دار العلوم

● Ex dividend ● Ex all ● Forecast dividend ● Interim payment passed † Price at suspension ● Dividend and yield exclude a special payment ‡ Pre-merger figures § Forecast earnings ● Ex other † Ex rights ● Ex scrip ● share split † Tax-free .. No significant data.

Bld	Offer	Gang	Yld
-----	-------	------	-----

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUST

[illegible]

01-481-4422
TRADE ADVERTISERS

FOCUS ON SPORTING TIMES

HONDA

Norton Way Motors
(1482) 879101

[illegible]

JAGUAR

WILKINSON
JAGUAR 2.6

100-443887-100

14-00000

DAVENPORT VE

2024 ALEXANDER
BETHLEY MCTO
10905, 793

JAGUARS & ROVERS
Buy for export to
New Zealand

233

ME
BE

300 SE

RELAYS
International Corp
800 28771

USE YOUR ADDRESS ON
BARCLAYCARD

Liverpool's investment in new players should help them through a season that has grown too arduous for its own good

Anfield pair in single-minded pursuit of title

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

FOOTBALL: COUNTDOWN TO THE SEASON

Those who believe that the departure of Ian Rush might mark the end of an Anfield era should be warned. Listen to the words of John Smith, the chairman at Liverpool. "Our current squad is one of the strongest we've ever had over the last 20 years," he declares.

"We are keen to win championships again," he adds with chilling simplicity, "because that is our business." The purchase of a strike force that cost more than £2.5 million suggests that Liverpool are indeed treating the challenge of capturing the English crown, for the tenth time in 16 years, as seriously as usual.

There is no need to seek confirmation from Kenny Dalglish. He shares the club's tradition of single-minded pursuit of success. If not, he would not have been invited to take over as manager after the Heysel Stadium tragedy in 1985 nor would he have accepted a role that, in those dark days, was unenviable.

Dalglish is a man of few illuminating public statements anyway. When asked for a picture of his side's prospects, for instance, he replied: "We will start with the same as everybody else. With nothing." Such responses, often laced with charming, chatty Glaswegian humour, have led to wild misinterpretations and, recently, to unjust criticism.

He is neither unhelpful (he is as freely available off the pitch as he is on it) nor insensitive. He has been accused of both failings because, in an age when managers are unreasonably expected by the media to be increasingly expansive and loquacious, his priorities happen to lie elsewhere.

Rush, as he looks back fondly on his former home, reveals Dalglish's qualities. "A born leader, he brought us all

together. He told us that if he had something to say, he would say it to the players' faces and not through the newspapers. He kept faithfully to that promise.

"He praised us when we deserved it, but he wasn't averse to kicking us up the backside. It was all done without screaming headlines. Without the world knowing. Apart from his genius on the field, he built up a spirit that I have never seen equalled, even at Anfield."

Barnes and Beardsley are now among the fold closely bound and heavily protected by Dalglish. "Buying them was a gamble," he says. "They and Aldridge were the ones I selected, the board backed my judgement and now it is up to me. Their prices are irrelevant. It is their performances that count."

The goalscoring ability of Aldridge, as well as Walsh, and the creative talents of Barnes, who should profit in particular from his move, and Beardsley, form a potentially frightening attacking combination. How regular and how significant will be the contribution of Dalglish himself, now in his 36th year?

"He's done the training," the manager claims with undisguised relish. "Well, most of it anyway. He's available for selection if he's good enough and that may be in some doubt. But, since we have to pick 13 players for each game this season, the chances of him being in the squad must be greater."

Not a Scot has collected more caps (100) or scored more international goals (30, equal with Dennis Law) and Dalglish admits that he is "maybe a bit harsh on myself but, then again, no one knows me better". Yet, when Liverpool return to full strength, the competition for places will be as fierce as Smith claims.

Lawson should be back next month and Molloy's rehabilitation starts today with the removal of a



Dalglish: a 'born leader', a man who walks alone, a manager of few words

plaster cast. Beglin and MacDonald are "coming along fine". The others, including the expensive acquisitions, "settled in quickly". During Liverpool's seven preparatory matches they were beaten only once, by Bayern Munich in West Germany.

"Everyone will be expected to be totally committed to the club," Dalglish states. "Our supporters wouldn't settle for anything less so why should we? We respect all the other sides in the first division but we can't do anything about them until we play against them, can we?"

As he takes a broader view of the centenary season, he hopes that "the foundations we've built in the last couple of years grow stronger but we must all work for football rather than for ourselves." Smith, who also acts as the chairman of the Sports Council, has a similar vision.

"We want to return to the standards we've known for 80 or 90 years. We

are living in a sick society that is not as disciplined as it used to be and I believe that football has paid a very high price for the sins and crimes of that society."

"But we've done well to reduce hooliganism, especially through the use of close-circuit television. Because of the power of detection, these hoodlums are moving to other sports. Crowd behaviour must continue to improve but the centenary season should be a celebration of a League that is still respected as the hardest in the world."

Smith, another member of the increasingly large group of optimists who feel that UEFA could next year re-admit English clubs into Europe, has, predictably, only one other wish. So does Dalglish. Champion of champions though they may be, as the accompanying table confirms, their hunger for the title remains ominously undiminished.

Money-spinning twist in the tail that has a worrying sting

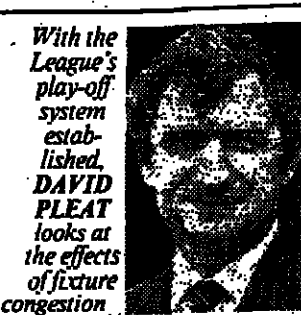
While sipping my sangria against a Mediterranean sunset, Charlton Athletic and Leeds United were bringing down the curtain on a long, hard season of football. It was May 28. An extra-time twist in the tail of the season, similar to the FA Cup Final, had captured the public's imagination. The cut-and-thrust, winner-takes-all philosophy of the play-offs after a marathon season had tickled the punters' fancy.

But is such knock-out football the long-term answer to putting our national game back on strong foundations, or is it just another instant method of further financial compensation to the competing losers? We have the Freight Rover Trophy, the Full Members' Cup, the Littlewoods Cup, the FA Cup, the League and play-offs, too. Can we saturate our game so that it is too much for the most loyal and hardy spectators?

Better spirit but still problems

The consensus was that the 1986-87 season, after an intriguing World Cup, had taken a decided upswing. Football was breathing new life spurred by the projection of clubs with a *joie de vivre* and a sense of the opportunity of European championship qualification for the national teams and the Football League centenary season.

There was a better spirit among Footballers' Association leagues on the field (although a total of 40 sendings-off in first division games suggests there is room for further improvement), there was an improved camaraderie among managers (regardless of what some of the papers may con-



With the League's play-off system established, DAVID PLEAT looks at the effects of fixture congestion

jure) and the coaches played their part, experimenting with systems of play that previously might have been interpreted as negative.

But I believe the domestic game is still suffering from misplaced guidance. We do play too many games.

Saturday-midweek-Saturday football leaves little time to improve techniques on the coaching ground. Come February, March and April, far too many players are having last-minute fitness tests, protecting sore groins, strained stomach muscles and tender hamstrings. End-of-season internationals are our finest players involved in laborious slogs.

We at Tottenham Hotspur were involved last season in more than 65 fixtures (pre-season matches, Littlewoods and FA Cups and League). Some may suggest I should regard our players as fortunate, but I ask them to consider that our international players had sweated in the heat and grime of Mexico in the World Cup and then had a further six internationals during the League season to contend with. No wonder the England v Scotland fixture at Hampden Park was a non-event.

It is just not possible to sustain high-level performance over a nine-month period without dips in form and physical conditioning.

Do we allow players sufficient time to recover from nighting injuries before we coax them back for vital League action? Is it misplaced thinking to challenge the amount of games our top players are expected to play? I think not. We must get our priorities right.

While the European door remains locked, my only concern - other than my club's entertaining and winning - is to see our national side succumb to a team by which we can judge our standards at this time. Therefore, we must gear our whole League system to enabling our managers to have the maximum chance - the Full Members' Cup and play-offs are just two more spanners in the wheel.

Responsibility at national level

Winning international games regularly is the best recipe for the flourishing of our reputation and standards. We have reversed the decline of football attendance, but we must beware the illusion that football was reborn last season. We took initial steps, but we are in danger of squeezing the orange dry.

Would the upward trend in attendance be halted if we reduced the amount of football? I think not.

Too much football is instigated by misplaced greed for more money. Last season we kicked ourselves out from July until June. We must hope that the brief respite this summer and careful handling of our very best players will make certain that in some life and brightness come next May, so the England flag will fly with pride at the European championship.

RUGBY UNION

Australian tour cancelled as SA Board ends speculation

Johannesburg (Reuters) - South Africa has ruled out a tour by an unofficial Australian team this year, ending months of controversy which has split the sport-starved nation. The South African Rugby Board yesterday cancelled a meeting scheduled for today which could have given the go-ahead to a tour backed by players in South Africa and Australia.

In a statement from Cape Town, the Board said: "The possible Australian tour to South Africa will not take place. Local newspapers have been filled with reports that the Australians could tour in defiance of an international ban on sporting links with South Africa in protest against its apartheid policies."

Speculation reached a pitch last week when two leading Australian players arrived in the Republic to lobby for a tour. They said 30 of Australia's leading players were ready to play, even though they risked being banned from rugby by Australia.

The SARB expressed its regret to the Australian and South African players for "incorrect im-

pressions and expectations" which had been created about a possible tour. The issue had divided South African sports leaders and the rugby-mad white public, long starved of top-class international competition.

South African players and several leading administrators had come out in support of a tour. The main opposition came from the veteran Board president, Dr Danie Craven, who did not want to jeopardize future international tours promised by the International Rugby Board.

Craven had given the Board undertakings that there would be no more unofficial tours after last year's visit by the New Zealand Cavaliers. Andrew Slack, the former Australian captain, who visited South Africa last week with the present captain, David Codely, reacted angrily to the news. "I find this decision unbelievable. It shows a two-faced and gutless attitude," he said.

The proposed tour caused a storm in Australia, where the Government firmly opposes contacts with South Africa. South Africa's white population

wanted a tour to break the Republic's sporting isolation and to prove that the powerful Springboks are a force to be reckoned with in world rugby despite their exclusion from the inaugural World Cup this year. In Sydney, Australian rugby officials welcomed the South African decision but prominent players pledged a tour would still go ahead. "I am delighted," the Australian RFU executive director, John Dedrick, said. "The rumour was causing all sort of problems here."

The ARFU made clear that any player taking part in a tour to South Africa would risk themselves out of selection for an official Australian side. But several prominent players, who did not wish to be named, called the decision a smoke-screen to take the heat off the issue and make it easier for a more discreet tour to go ahead.

"They'll have to confiscate my passport to stop me going. This means nothing until I get it officially," one player said. "I wouldn't be surprised to see a number of rugby players filtering out of the country once the heat is off."

John Webster, the England 16-Group full back, will make crucial contributions. Glenasmole can still call on four of their top players from last year - Brown, the captain, Parkes, Petrie and Oswald. The side will have a light, fast pack and ball-handling skill and pace in the backs. The school's rugby has been reorganized in recent years and the benefits are beginning to work their way through.

Cliffon can also rely on experience this season. Of last year's very successful side, five have returned, with Chris Squire named as captain and Miles Watson as last year's outstanding left wing, vice-captain.

MINOR COUNTIES CRICKET

Focus on Lakenham

By Michael Berry

The Lakenham festival remains one of the strongholds of the Minor Counties game. Like Norwich itself, the cricketing suburb of the city is both charming and full of interest.

The annual fortnight at Lakenham is one of the highlights of the season. Sadly, the Norfolk team, skippered by Stephen Plumb, the captain of the Minor Counties representative side, is in low spirits. A rebuilding period and some unencouraging Lakenham wickets have combined to see Norfolk lose four out of the five home games they have played in 11 days. They are bottom of the Eastern division table.

At the top, Cambridgeshire have won five matches and are the favourites to become the first county to reach both the championship and one-day finals in the same season.

Staffordshire, after a successful tour of East Anglia, in which they beat both Norfolk and Suffolk, and Durham, whose games in hand includes one

against Cambridgeshire at March next week, still harbour hopes of overhauling the leaders.

In the Western division, Berkshire, who were last champions in 1953, and Buckinghamshire appear set for a last-match decider at Amersham over the August bank holiday.

Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Cambridgeshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Staffordshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gloucestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Worcestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nottinghamshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Suffolk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Leicestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Northamptonshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Warwickshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Derbyshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gloucestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Worcestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nottinghamshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Suffolk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Leicestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Northamptonshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Warwickshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Derbyshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gloucestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Worcestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nottinghamshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Suffolk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Leicestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Northamptonshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Warwickshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Derbyshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gloucestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Worcestershire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nottinghamshire	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Suffolk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Ruthless master of spin calls it a day

By Ivo Tennant

Derek Underwood, one of the greatest spin bowlers in history, is to retire at the end of the season. Aged 42, he leaves the game after 25 years to take up a full-time post as managing director of Kent Indoor Cricket, an organization which, he hopes, will set up four centres in the county within the next few years.

His retirement is no great surprise: he hinted as much at the start of this season. Christopher Cowdrey, his captain at Kent, maintained yesterday that he is still the best left-arm slow bowler in the country. Yet he has taken only 13 first-class wickets since 1979, and has felt the gap between himself and his county team colleagues. Owing to advancing years, he has chosen not to play in the Sunday League.

There can be little doubt that he has not joined World Series Cricket and Cowdrey's Kent of South Africa. Underwood was the world's leading Test wicket-taker. The youngest person to take 100 wickets in county cricket, he was 18 — he has captured 277 wickets in 476 Tests at an average of 25.83. In all, he has taken 2,453 first-class wickets.

Figures, though, do not speak of his worth as a unique bowler. His mastery of line and length was such that he was rarely vulnerable, even on the best of pitches; on one giving him help he was often unplayable. Had he played throughout his career on uncovered pitches, he would have been the most successful slow bowler ever. So said no less a judge than Leslie Ames.

Underwood's natural caution could have enabled him to bowl in county cricket for several more years. Cowdrey, though, believes that he has timed his retirement well. The days of left-arm spinners are numbered and the ones he has bowled off a long run, have taken their toll.

It is probable that Kent will leave Underwood out of their side that play Surrey tomorrow, to give Richard Davis, their other spinner, more experience. But Underwood will make several more appearances this season for the county.

Unlike his great team colleague and friend, Alan Knott, who has not played any cricket since he retired, Underwood will turn out in future for Lord's, Tattersall, and in occasional other matches.

One of the great triers, he was summed up then by Geoff Boycott: "The face of a choirboy, the demeanour of a civil servant and the ruthlessness of a rat-catcher. Watching him bowl is to see the complete professional at work."

Players' union successful in bid for change of contracts

By Alan Lee

Three years of negotiating by the Cricketers' Association reached its purpose last night with news that contracts of all county players are to be standardized for the first time.

This is being hailed as a triumph for the Association, the cricketers' trade union, as among other things, it limits the power of individual clubs to inflict arbitrary punishment on players.

Jack Bannister, the secretary of the Association, said: "This is the best achievement of our organization in its 20-year existence because, until recently, various counties were still saying it was not possible. It is a great breakthrough which will benefit clubs and players."

Bannister knows better than most that policy changes in cricket are not agreed overnight. He was involved in the introduction of the players' minimum wage in 1979. Each one occupied three years' work, but he considers this latest agreement the most important.

From next year, contracts would be able to field an overseas player and Kallicharran.

TCCB unresolved on Kallicharran

By Ivo Tennant

The Test and County Cricket Board's executive committee decided yesterday that its registration committee, chaired by Dennis Silk, would examine the rules regarding qualification for England. This means that the future of Alvin Kallicharran, who claims to be an English cricketer, through having resided here for more than 10 years, remains unresolved.

At its meeting next December, the TCCB intends to formulate a policy on qualifications for the foreseeable future. This would indicate an intention to change the rules, which would mean a county such as Warwickshire would be able to field an overseas player and Kallicharran.

Kallicharran is a British citizen. He last appeared for West Indies in 1981 and Warwickshire claimed he has no prospect of playing Test cricket again after incurring a ban for life by West Indies after playing in South Africa. Yet qualification for England applies only if a cricketer has not played Test cricket for another country for 10 years.

Tom Kharron, Kallicharran's lawyer, is considering taking legal action. "The TCCB has been pussy-footing around for 20 months," he said.

Other match: OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Rest of the World.

will include clauses on disciplinary procedure, restricting a club's rights. The maximum penalty for any misdemeanour will be a fine of one week's pay and a suspension of 14 days, on full wages.

A club may still dismiss a player, if the matter merits it, or refer any player to the disciplinary committee of the Test and County Cricket Board. There is also a right of appeal on both sides.

In recent years, Younis Ahmed, Mike Garman and Tony Pigott have all been severely punished at their county's discretion, with no opportunity to appeal. Such private trials will no longer be possible now that each county — some with considerable reluctance — has approved the new system.

The contracts, drawn up by the Association's solicitor, Lawrie Doffman, will also oblige every player to seek their county's permission before entering into individual sponsorships, thus safeguarding the clubs from embarrassing clashes with their own sponsors.

Football: Manchester United hoping to sign Belgian veteran

Bradford full of optimism

By Ian Ross

Bradford City, the club that rose from the ashes in the 1985 fire disaster, now believes itself to be poised on the threshold of a new era.

Twenty-seven months after 56 people lost their lives in an inferno that engulfed the west stand at Valley Parade, Bradford City have outlined his future hopes for the club.

"Four years ago we were in bankruptcy, were forced to go around with the hat, and had a stadium which belonged in the last century. Within the next few weeks we shall be announcing a new policy."

"I don't think there has ever been a beginning of a season which promises so much. We believe we can move forward from here and go on to claim a place in the first division," he said.

Hegginbotham was speaking after the announcement of a three-year, £50,000, sponsorship deal by the National Provincial Building Society.

Eric Smith, National and Provincial's head of sales and distribution, said: "As a Bradford-based organization, with a huge number of customers in the area, it is a natural move for us to become involved in the club."

"It has given us a wonderful opportunity to show our pride in Bradford, both city and football club. Both organizations are fiercely ambitious and both believe in giving value for money."

Pfaff the latest goalkeeper in demand by Ferguson

By Ian Ross

Manchester United have made an audacious attempt to lure the veteran goalkeeper, Jean-Marie Pfaff, of Bayern Munich, to Old Trafford. Alex Ferguson has approached West German club over Pfaff's availability and the United manager is likely to make a firm offer if he receives a favourable response.

Pfaff, a Belgian international and one of the most respected last men of defence in the European game, is believed to be on offer at £100,000. "We are trying hard to sign him because he is a top-class goalkeeper and we understand that he is now available," Ferguson said.

Ferguson, who last month failed in his attempt to sign the goalkeeper, Rinat Datsyuk, of Moscow Spartak, has made it clear that even if Pfaff does agree to move across to the English game, he will stand by Gary Walsh, who is presently United's No. 1, after displacing the out-of-favour Chris Turner.

Derby County are still pursuing Mark Wright, but their offer for the Southampton centre half remains at £600,000. Derby denied yesterday that they had increased their bid to £700,000 for the England centre half and the manager, Arthur Cox, said: "Our situation has not changed at all as far as Mark Wright is concerned."

The club's managing director, Stuart Webb, confirmed, however, that negotiations were still continuing, although he admitted: "There is still a gap in the valuation of the player, but hopefully we will be able to find some common ground."

Southend have signed the Swindon full back, Chris Ramsey, but the fee will have to be decided by a League transfer tribunal. Swindon value the player at around £25,000 while Southend have offered £3,000.

Keith Dublin became the latest export from Chelsea to

Bowls

Long shot thwarts Greenhill

By Gordon Allan

Roy Cuts, the only present English international in the field, skipped John Barrell and Cyril Long, of Marlborough, Ipswich, to an exciting 18-17 win over Greenhill, Dorset, on the first day of the Gateway EBA triples championship, at Worthing, yesterday.

The score was 17-17 when Graham Briggs, the Greenhill lead, put three brilliant bowls round a long Jack. John Thompson, their No. 2, added a touch. But Long disturbed the head to gain a shot, somewhat luckily. Cuts drew a touch, and Ron Freeman, the Greenhill skip, was unable to do anything about it.

Mick and Les Richardson, who helped Aylesbury Town in the fours championship on Wednesday, were joined by their brother, Derek, in the triples. They wanted to make his stay at the seaside an extended one but, instead, they were thinking of home by early afternoon. Bryan had lost 13-13 to John Traynor, Brian Hubbard, and Ron Price, of Betchesanger, Kent.

Ron Keating, David Cutler and their lead, Kevin Arnold, dropped seven successive ends against John Martin, Ray Marshall, and Tony Papple. Crittall Silver End, Essex, who won 18-12.

Pool Park won this title last August and are represented this year by Norman Lees. Bob Powell and Peter Lovell, who beat Steve Peck, Rolfe Cawdell and Travis James, of Luton Town, 10-19.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

Bowls

Long shot thwarts Greenhill

By Gordon Allan

Roy Cuts, the only present English international in the field, skipped John Barrell and Cyril Long, of Marlborough, Ipswich, to an exciting 18-17 win over Greenhill, Dorset, on the first day of the Gateway EBA triples championship, at Worthing, yesterday.

The score was 17-17 when Graham Briggs, the Greenhill lead, put three brilliant bowls round a long Jack. John Thompson, their No. 2, added a touch. But Long disturbed the head to gain a shot, somewhat luckily. Cuts drew a touch, and Ron Freeman, the Greenhill skip, was unable to do anything about it.

Mick and Les Richardson, who helped Aylesbury Town in the fours championship on Wednesday, were joined by their brother, Derek, in the triples. They wanted to make his stay at the seaside an extended one but, instead, they were thinking of home by early afternoon. Bryan had lost 13-13 to John Traynor, Brian Hubbard, and Ron Price, of Betchesanger, Kent.

Ron Keating, David Cutler and their lead, Kevin Arnold, dropped seven successive ends against John Martin, Ray Marshall, and Tony Papple. Crittall Silver End, Essex, who won 18-12.

Pool Park won this title last August and are represented this year by Norman Lees. Bob Powell and Peter Lovell, who beat Steve Peck, Rolfe Cawdell and Travis James, of Luton Town, 10-19.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

RESULTS: First round: Oxford City and County (Oxon) 20, Courtness (Cornwall) 10. Players Athletic (North) 30, Leiston (Ipswich) 10. Cotes (Hants) 17, Alton (Hants) 16. Maidenhead (Berks) 20, Cotes (Hants) 10. Northampton (Northants) 14, Worcester County Ground (Worce) 25. Northern Gas (Northants) 7, Wests (Wilt) 22. Bournemouth (Dorset) 14, 14.91 100m backstroke: 1. M. Tewkesbury (Sussex) 59.29; 2. D. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 3. P. (Sussex) 59.29; 4. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 5. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 6. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 7. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 8. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 9. S. (Sussex) 59.29; 10. S. (Sussex) 59.29.

